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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US90/04709 (22) International Filing Date: 20 August 1990 (20.08.90) (30) Priority data: 396,910 21 August 1989 (21.08.89) US (71) Applicant: CETUS CORPORATION [US/US]; 1400 Fifty-Third Street, Emeryville, CA 94608 (US). (72) Inventors: MCCORMICK, Francis, P. ; 31 Florida Ave- nue, Berkeley, CA 94707 (US). WONG, Gail, L. ; 11255 Elvessa Street, Oakland, CA 94131 (US). POLAKIS, Paul, G. ; 234 27th Street, #3, San Francisco, CA 94131 (US). RUBINFELD, Bonnie ; 3403 Claridge Drive, Danville, CA 94526 (US).		(74) Agent: WONG, Wean, Khing; Cetus Corporation, 1400 Fifty-Third Street, Emeryville, CA 94608 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (Euro- pean patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (Euro- pean patent)*, DK (European patent), ES (European pa- tent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (Eu- ropean patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the</i> <i>claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of</i> <i>amendments.</i>										
(54) Title: PEPTIDES FROM GTPase-ACTIVATING PROTEIN (GAP) AND DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC USE THEREOF												
(57) Abstract <p>Peptides, that inhibit GAP stimulated ras p21 hydrolysis of GTP; peptides that mediate dissociation of GDP from ras p21-GTP complex; and antibodies to the peptides are described. These peptides are useful as cancer diagnostics and therapeutics, particularly to detect cancer cells with an over expression of normal or oncogenic ras p21 protein and to treat cancer caused by ras oncogene. Methods for assaying products of oncogenes using the described peptides and antibodies are also disclosed. Method for treating cancer caused by ras oncogenes is also disclosed. Preferred peptides are (Thr)-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Lev-Arg-Lev-Ile-Cgs.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Peptide</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Position</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>G 65</td> <td>877-891</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G 73</td> <td>975-990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cGAP 13</td> <td>890-906</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peptide 891</td> <td>891-906</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<u>Peptide</u>	<u>Position</u>	G 65	877-891	G 73	975-990	cGAP 13	890-906	Peptide 891	891-906
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PEPTIDES FROM GTPase-ACTIVATING PROTEIN (GAP) AND DIAGNOSTIC
AND THERAPEUTIC USE THEREOF

Several genes have been identified that are thought to play a role in regulating normal cell growth. A subset of these genes, termed ras, consists of at least three members, N-ras, H-ras, and K-ras2. Altered forms of ras, termed oncogenes, have been implicated as causative agents in cancer. Both the normal cellular genes and the oncogenes encode chemically related proteins, generically referred to as ras p21 protein.

Ras oncogenes, and their normal cellular counterparts, have been cloned and sequenced from a variety of species. Comparison of the structure of these two genes has revealed that they differ by point mutations that alter the amino acid sequence of the ras p21 protein. Naturally occurring mutations in the ras oncogenes have been identified in codons 12, 13, 59, and 61. *In vitro* mutagenesis work has shown that mutations in codon 63, 116, 117 and 119 also result in transforming activity. The most frequently observed mutation which converts a normal cellular ras gene into its oncogenic counterpart is a substitution of glycine at position 12 by any other amino acid residue, with the exception of proline. Transforming activity is also observed if glycine is deleted, or if amino acids are inserted between alanine at position 11 and glycine at position 12.

Mutations at position 61 also play an important role in the generation of ras p21 protein oncogenes. Substitution of glutamine for any other amino acid, except proline or glutamic acid in the cellular ras gene yields ras oncogenes with transforming activity.

In relation to normal cellular ras genes and their oncogenic counterparts, there are at least four known retroviral ras oncogenes which exhibit transforming activity. Unlike their non-retroviral analogues, the retroviral genes exhibit two mutations. The biological significance of these double mutations is at present unclear.

Both the normal ras p21 and oncogenic ras p21 proteins, regardless of their phylogenetic origin, bind guanine nucleotides, GTP and GDP, and possess intrinsic GTPase activity. See Temeles *et al.*, 1985 Nature, 313:700. The significance of these biochemical properties to the biological activities of the ras p21 proteins has been demonstrated as follows: first, microinjection of anti-ras p21 antibodies that interfere with guanine nucleotide binding reverses the malignant phenotype of NIH 3T3 cells transformed by ras oncogenes. See Clark *et al.*, 1985 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 82:5280 and Feramisco *et al.*, 1985 Nature, 314:639. Second, ras oncogenic proteins that exhibit mutations which result in the inability of p21 to bind guanine nucleotides do not transform NIH 3T3 cells. Willumsen *et al.*, 1986 Mol. Cell. Biol., 6:2646. Third, some ras oncogenes produce p21 proteins that have much reduced GTPase activity compared to their normal cellular counterparts.

Recently a cytoplasmic factor has been identified which stimulates normal ras p21

GTPase activity, but does not effect GTPase activity associated with the oncogenic mutants. See M. Trahey and F. McCormick, 1987 Science, 238:542. The activity has been associated with a protein, termed GAP, which is the acronym for GTPase activating protein. GAP is thought to be a cytoplasmic protein but is presumably capable of moving from the cytosol to
5 the plasma membrane where it interacts with p21.

As alluded to above, ras oncogenes have been implicated in the development of a variety of tumors, and have been shown to be involved in about 10-40% of the most common forms of human cancer. See H. Varmus, 1984 Annual Rev. Genetics, 18:553 and M. Barbacid, 1986, in Important Advances in Oncology, ed. B. DeVita, S. Helman, S.
10 Rosenberg, pages 3-22, Philadelphia:Lippincott. For example, ras oncogenes have been consistently identified in carcinomas of the bladder, colon, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas and stomach. They also have been identified in hematopoietic tumors of lymphoid and myeloid lineage, as well as in tumors of mesenchymal origin. Furthermore, melanomas, teratocarcinomas, neuroblastomas, and gliomas have also been shown to possess ras
15 oncogenes.

Considering the possible association of ras oncogenes and cancer, there has been considerable work focused on diagnostic tests for detecting the presence of the oncogene product, p21, or the mutant oncogenes. Early tests, which are still employed in many instances, identify the presence of ras oncogenes in transfection assays which identify p21 by
20 its ability to transform NIH 3T3 cells. See Lane et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 78:5185 and B. Shilo, and R. A. Weinberg, 1981, Nature, 289:607. This method is insensitive, laborious, and to be performed adequately, requires a skilled laboratory technician.

A second diagnostic method centers around oligonucleotide probes to identify single, point mutations in genomic DNA. This technique is based on the observation that hybrids
25 between oligonucleotides form a perfect match with genomic sequences, that is, non-mutated genomic sequences are more stable than those that contain a single mismatch. An example of the latter is a point mutation in p21 associated with the ras oncogenes. Although this technique is clearly more sensitive and easier to perform than the transfection assay, it is nevertheless also cumbersome to perform. This is because there are theoretically almost 100 base substitutions
30 which can yield ras oncogenes. Thus, in order to be able to detect these substitutions, multiple oligonucleotide probes must be employed containing each of the three possible substitutions at a particular residue. See Bos et al., 1985, Nature, 315:726 and Valenzuela et al., 1986, Nuc. Acid Res., 14:843.

In addition to the transfection and oligonucleotide assays, additional nucleic acid
35 hybridization techniques have been developed to identify ras oncogenes. One such method is based on the unusual electrophoretic migration of DNA heteroduplexes containing single based mismatches in denaturing gradient gels. See Myers et al., 1985, Nature, 313:495. This

technique only detects between about 25-40% of all possible base substitutions, and requires a skilled technician to prepare the denaturing gradient gels. More sensitive techniques which are refinements of this technique are described by Winter *et al.*, 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 82:7575 and Myers *et al.*, 1985, Science, 230:1242.

5 Immunologic approaches have been taken to detect the product of the ras oncogenes. Polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies have been generated against the intact ras oncogene p21, or against chemically synthesized peptides having sequences similar to oncogene p21, or the non-transforming counterpart. See EP Patent Publication 108,564 to Cline *et al.*; Tamura *et al.*, 1983, Cell, 34:587; PCT Application WO/84/01389 to Weinberg *et al.* For the most part
10 antibodies have been disappointing as diagnostic tools with which to identify ras oncogenic p21 in human tissue sections. This is because either the antibodies that have been generated to date recognize the normal cellular ras p21 protein as well as the oncogenic protein, or, in those instances in which a monoclonal antibody has been generated that specifically recognizes the oncogenic protein, non-specific staining of tumor biopsies is still observed.

15 While ras oncogenic p21 is an effective tumorigenic agent, recent studies have shown that normal ras p21 can induce the malignant phenotype. See Chang *et al.*, 1982, Nature, 297:7479 and Pulciani *et al.*, 1985, Mol. Cell. Biol., 5:2836. For example, transfection of normal H-ras DNA has been shown to induce malignant transformation. It is further noteworthy that normal ras gene amplification has been observed in several human tumors, and
20 has an apparent incidence of about 1%. Pulciani, *et al.*, above; Yokota *et al.*, 1986, Science, 231:261. The various diagnostic tests used to detect ras oncogenes or oncogenic p21 have been applied to the detection of normal ras p21 with similar limited success.

It should be apparent from the foregoing that while there are a number of diagnostic methods for determining the presence of ras oncogenes, or their transforming proteins, there is
25 still a need for fast and reliable diagnostic methods that will permit the routine identification of a wide variety of ras related tumors.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the instant invention, peptides are described that are useful as
30 diagnostics for cancers which exhibit over expression of normal or oncogenic ras p21 protein.

A second aspect of the invention is a description of diagnostically and therapeutically
useful peptides which inhibit the hydrolysis of GTP by ras p21 protein both in the presence
and absence of GAP.

A third aspect of the invention is a description of diagnostically and therapeutically
useful peptides which mediate the dissociation of GDP from ras p21-GDP complex.

35 A fourth aspect of the invention is a description of methods for assaying the ras p21 protein using the peptides, that are useful in cancer diagnosis.

A fifth aspect of the invention is a description of the antibodies to the above peptides.

A sixth aspect of the invention is a description of methods for assaying the p21 protein using the antibodies, that are useful in cancer diagnosis.

A seventh aspect of the invention is a description of the method for using the peptides or fragments thereof, alone or in conjugation with ligands, in the treatment of human cancer.

5 Further aspects of the invention will become apparent upon consideration of the following description of the invention.

Figure 1 shows the TSK phenyl column elution profile and silver staining of SDS PAGE fractions thereof.

10 Figure 2 shows the SDS gel profile of GAP purified by a three-step chromatographic scheme consisting of cation, and anion chromatography, followed by a second cation chromatographic step.

Figure 3 shows the GAP amino acid sequence used to generate DNA probes that were used to identify the lambda gt11 clone, GAP 6. Also shown is the corresponding DNA encoding sequence with possible codon redundancies.

15 Figure 4 shows the DNA probes used to identify GAP 6.

Figure 5 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of lambda clone, clone 101.

Figure 6 presents the DNA sequence of the lambda clones, clone 16 and clone "Sleepy".

20 Figure 7 shows the result of GAP assays conducted in the presence of lysates prepared from lambda lysogens of clones 7 and 101 (top panel); and of Sf9 cell lysates transfected with pAcC12-GAP 5 (bottom panel).

Figure 8 shows the construction of pAcC12.

25 Figure 9 presents the DNA and amino acid sequence of lambda clone 101 and identifies the DNA and amino acid segments that correspond to the following peptides: sequences for G65, G73, cGAP 13, and peptide 891.

Figure 10 shows the corresponding DNA and amino acid sequences of peptides G65, G73, cGAP 13 and peptide 891.

Figure 11 shows the elution profile of cGAP 13 from a Vydac C4 PrepPAK column.

Figure 12 shows the amino acid analysis of cGAP 13.

30 Figure 13 presents the mass spectrometer analysis of cGAP 13.

Figure 14 shows the graphs indicating the presence of radioactive p21-GTP complex and thus any effect peptides G65, G73, and peptide 891, have on the p21 hydrolysis of GTP in the presence and absence of GAP.

35 Figure 15 presents the bar charts showing the ratio of the radioactive counts of GDP over GTP in experiments involving G65, cGAP 13, and peptide 891, in the presence and absence of GAP.

Figure 16 presents the result of experiments showing peptide 891 cause dissociation of GDP from ras p21-GDP complex.

Figure 17 presents the result of experiments showing peptide 891 does not cause the dissociation of GTP γ S from ras p21-GTP γ S.

The instant invention provides a description of peptides that bind to ras p21 protein, ras p21-GDP complex or ras p21-GTP complex. The invention further describes the antibodies to these peptides. The peptides and their antibodies, and the fragments derived therefrom, are useful as cancer diagnostics, being particularly useful to diagnose for cancers exhibiting an over expression of normal or oncogenic ras p21 protein. Further, the peptides and their fragments, alone or conjugated to ligands, are useful for cancer therapy. The identification and isolation of the instant peptides are facilitated by the availability of GAP sequences. Because such peptide sequences were generated based on a knowledge of the amino acid sequence of human GAP, or GAP like proteins, the order of discussion of the invention will be: purification of GAP; methods of assaying GAP; the partial amino acid sequence of GAP; cloning of GAP using GAP probes based on the amino acid sequence and the identification of GAP DNA sequences in a cDNA library, along with subcloning of the sequences; the synthesis of peptide fragments of GAP; identification of the GAP peptide fragments which inhibit hydrolysis of GTP by ras p21, or ras p21-guanine nucleotide complexes; testing of such peptides for their abilities to mediate dissociation of GDP from ras p21-GTP complex, and GTP γ S complex; the use of such peptides for assaying ras p21 protein; synthesis of antibodies to the peptides; the use of such antibodies for assaying p21 protein; and the use for the peptides or peptide fragments, alone or conjugated with ligands, for cancer therapy.

Detailed Description of the Invention

A better understanding of the invention described herein will be realized by providing a brief description of some of the materials and methods used in the invention.

The normal cellular ras gene and its oncogenic counterparts are defined as described by N. Barbacid, 1987, Ann. Rev. Biochem., 56:779. Similarly, the proteins encoded by these genes are also as described by Barbacid. Moreover, it will be appreciated that fragments of normal cellular p21 that bind GTP, and exhibit GAP stimulated GTPase activity are intended to come within the definition of ras p21 protein.

GAP is the acronym for guanine triphosphatase activating protein which is a protein having a molecular weight and amino acid sequence as described herein, and that has the further properties of stimulating GTPase activity of normal cellular ras p21 protein, while having little or no stimulatory activity when combined with oncogenic ras p21 proteins and GTP. Of course, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that GAP may also exist as aggregates or multimers under certain conditions, and these forms are intended to come within

the scope of the definition. Moreover, the definition is further intended to cover fragments of GAP that exhibit activity. Exemplary of such a fragment is a molecule having a reduced subunit molecular weight of about 35,000 as shown herein.

The invention described herein includes peptides, synthetic or recombinantly produced, which are capable of binding to ras p21 protein, ras p21-GDP complex, or ras p21-GTP complex. These peptides take the following forms. The first is structurally similar to a fragment of GAP. The second form competes with the previous form in binding to ras p21 protein, ras p21-GDP complex, or ras p21-GTP complex. A third binds to the same site as would the first. This invention further includes antibodies, both polyclonal and monoclonal, specific to the above peptides, as well as methods for assaying ras p21 protein using the above peptides or the antibodies.

In relation to the peptide invention, it will be appreciated that the precise chemical structure of GAP, and the synthetic peptides may depend on a number of factors. As peptides contain ionizable amino and carboxyl groups, it is, of course, apparent that the peptides may be obtained in acid or basic salt form, or in neutral form. It is further apparent, that the primary amino acid sequence may be augmented by derivatization using sugar molecules (glycosylation) or by other chemical derivatizations involving covalent or ionic attachment to the peptides with, for example, lipids, phosphate, acetyl groups and the like, often occurring through association with saccharides. These modifications may occur *in vitro* or *in vivo*, the latter being performed by a host cell through post-translational processing systems. It will be understood that such modifications, regardless of how they occur, are intended to come within the definition of the peptides so long as the activities of the peptides, as defined herein, are not significantly altered.

As used herein, "ras p21-GTP complex" is defined as the GTP bound state of ras p21 protein.

As used herein, "ras p21-GDP complex" is defined as the GDP bound state of ras p21 protein.

As used herein, "ras p21-guanine nucleotide complex" is defined as guanine nucleotide bound state of ras p21 protein.

As used herein, "chromatography" is defined to include application of a solution containing a mixture of compounds to an adsorbent, or other support material which is eluted, usually with a gradient or other sequential eluant. Material eluted from the support matrix is designated eluate. The sequential elution is most routinely performed by isolating the support matrix in a column and passing the eluting solution(s), which changes affinity for the support matrix, either stepwise or preferably by a gradient, through the matrix. It will be appreciated that encompassed within the definition "chromatography" is the positioning of the support matrix in a filter and the sequential administering of eluant through the filter, or in a batch-

mode.

The phrase "hydrophobic interaction matrix" is defined to mean an adsorbent that is a hydrophobic solid such as polystyrene resin beads, rubber, silica-coated silica gel, or crosslinked agarose sufficiently substituted with hydrophobic functional groups to render the material hydrophobic. Alkyl substituted agarose and aryl substituted agarose such as, for example, phenyl or octyl agarose are representative hydrophobic materials. Mixtures of materials that are chromatographically separated on a hydrophobic interaction chromatography matrix are generally first adsorbed to the matrix in a high salt solution, and subsequently desorbed from the matrix by elution in a low salt solution, or a hydrophobic solvent such as a polyol.

"Anion exchange matrix" is defined to mean a solid or gel support matrix that is charged in aqueous solutions. The support matrix may be agarose sufficiently substituted with amine functional groups to have a net charge in aqueous solutions. The material to be adsorbed is generally bound to the anion exchange matrix in a low salt solution and is generally eluted from the anion exchange matrix in a high salt eluant containing anions such as chloride ion which bind to the anion exchange matrix and displace the adsorbed material.

By the phrase "high salt concentration conditions" is meant an aqueous solution wherein an ionic substance is present to create conditions of high ionic strength. Ionic strength is defined as is generally understood in the art and can be calculated from the putative concentrations of the various ions placed in solution modified by their activity coefficient. High salt concentrations that are routinely employed are typified by solutions containing high concentrations of ammonium sulfate; however, other salts, such as sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium sulfate, sodium nitrate, or sodium phosphate may also be employed.

The definition of "affinity chromatography" is understood to be similar to that of Wilchek *et al.*, 1984, Methods in Enzymology, 104:3. In its broadest intended definition, "affinity chromatography" is a "method of purification based on biological recognition". Briefly, the procedure involves coupling a ligand to a solid support, and contacting the ligand with a solution containing therein a ligand recognition molecule which binds to the ligand. Subsequently, the ligand recognition molecule is released from the ligand and isolated in pure form. It will be understood that a variety of ligands can be employed in affinity chromatography as discussed by Wilchek, *et al.*, and examples of these include lectins, antibodies, receptor-binding proteins and amino acids.

"Cells" or "recombinant host" or "host cells" are often used interchangeably as will be clear from the context. These terms include the immediate subject cell, and, of course, the progeny thereof. It is understood that not all progeny are exactly identical to the parental cell, due to chance mutations or differences in environment. However, such altered progeny are included when the above terms are used.

The following relates to the antibody invention:

The word "antibody" as used herein refers to both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies. In addition, the term includes whole immunoglobulin as well as antigen binding fragments thereof. The polyclonal antibodies may be produced by injecting a host animal such as rabbit, rat, goat, mouse, etc., with the peptide or peptide segment. The sera are extracted from the host animal and are screened to obtain polyclonal antibodies which are specific to the peptide immunogen. The monoclonal antibodies may be produced by immunizing, for example, mice with the peptide mentioned above. The mice are inoculated intraperitoneally with an immunogenic amount of the peptide and then boosted with similar amounts of the immunogenic peptide. Spleens are collected from the immunized mice a few days after the final boost and a cell suspension is prepared therefrom for use in the fusion.

Hybridomas may be prepared from the splenocytes and a murine tumor partner using the general somatic cell hybridization technique of Kohler, B. and Milstein, C. 1975, Nature, 256:495-497. Available murine myeloma lines, such as those from the Salk Institute, Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California, USA, may be used in the hybridization. Basically, the technique involves fusing the tumor cells and splenocytes using a fusogen such as polyethylene glycol. After the fusion the cells are separated from the fusion medium and grown in a selective growth medium, such as HAT medium, to eliminate unhybridized parent cells. The hybridomas may be expanded, if desired, and supernatants may be assayed by conventional immunoassay procedures (e.g., radioimmunoassay, enzyme immunoassay, or fluorescence immunoassay) using the immunizing agent as antigen. Positive clones may be characterized further to determine whether they meet the criteria of the invention antibodies.

Hybridomas that produce such antibodies may be grown in vitro or in vivo using known procedures. The monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the culture media or body fluids, as the case may be, by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as ammonium sulfate precipitation, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, chromatography, and ultrafiltration, if desired.

The binding of the antibodies to the protein may be enhanced if a sufficiently high concentration of affinity purified antibodies is used. Affinity purification is a technique well known in the art where the antigen peptide is bound to a carrier different from that used for immunization and the antibodies are run through the carrier so as to be purified.

GAP Purification

Guanosine triphosphatase activating protein, or GAP, is widely expressed in higher eukaryotes. GAP has been detected in cell extracts from human and mouse normal tissues including brain, liver, placenta, B cells, and platelets. It has additionally been found in non-transformed cell cultures including NIH 3T3, as well as transformed cell lines, including

human mammary cancer cells (MCF-7), retinoblastoma cells (Y79), and Wilm's tumor (G401). GAP is also present in insect cells such as, for example, Spodoptera fragipedia. From many of these cells or tissues, GAP may be isolated, albeit with minor variations in the purification protocols and the like.

The general scheme for GAP isolation and purification consists of releasing the molecule from the cytoplasm of appropriate cells, tissues or organs, followed by removing insoluble material and subjecting the soluble GAP fraction to cation exchange chromatography, followed by a second chromatographic step wherein the eluant from the cation exchanger is passed over an anion exchanger. GAP is eluted from the anion exchanger, and further purified by subjecting it to a third chromatographic step, either hydrophobic chromatography, or a second cation exchange step.

More specifically, GAP is prepared by releasing the molecule from the cytosol using any number of techniques including freeze thawing, sonication, mild detergent extraction, etc. This procedure is preferably carried out in a physiologically buffered solution containing one or more protease inhibitors. Moreover, to further inhibit protease activity, especially those proteases that rely on metal ions for activity, the extraction solution may contain metal ion chelators. The preferred extraction solution is a physiologically balanced salt solution containing the chelators ethyleneglycoltrichloroacetic acid (EGTA), or ethylenediaminetrichloroacetic acid (EDTA), plus the protease inhibitor phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride (PMSF). The metal ion chelator(s), as well as the protease inhibitor(s) are present at concentrations that effectively inhibit proteolysis, preferably about 5 mM and 100 μ M, respectively. However, it will, of course, be appreciated by those skilled in the art that since the types and amounts of proteases vary depending on the starting material used to extract GAP, the concentrations that the protease inhibitors or chelators are used at, if indeed used at all, will also vary.

The mixture containing GAP is clarified by centrifugation, or in other ways to remove insoluble material from the aqueous cytosol fraction. If the cytosol fraction contains low amounts of GAP it can be concentrated by any one of several techniques well known to those skilled in the art, including high salt precipitation, such as, for example, with ammonium sulfate, or by ultra filtration. If GAP is concentrated by precipitation, it is preferably subsequently resuspended in a suitable physiologically balanced salt solution containing protease inhibitor(s) and preferably about 0.1% of a nonionic detergent, such as NP40. This solution is then prepared for ion exchange chromatography by dialyzing it against a compatibly buffered chromatographic solution, preferably containing millimolar phosphate, a metal ion chelator, a reducing agent, and a protease inhibitor. Additionally, because GAP activity is stimulated by the presence of divalent cations such as magnesium chloride, it may also be present in the solution. The pH of the solution is preferably about 6.0.

The GAP dialyzate is then subjected to chromatographic purification consisting preferably of three steps. The first involves purification using an ion exchange chromatographic step compatible with the GAP extraction buffer. Since the preferred extraction buffer contains phosphate, the initial step is purification of GAP by cation exchange chromatography. The second consists of ion exchange chromatography wherein the ion exchange matrix has the opposite ion binding capacity from that of the first ion exchanger employed.

Thus, the preferred purification scheme will consist of applying the phosphate solution containing GAP to a cation exchanger, and eluting GAP therefrom, preferably using solutions which alter the pH or conductivity of the solution. More preferably, GAP will be eluted by applying either a gradient or non-gradient salt solution, and most preferably will be eluted using a linear gradient of sodium chloride over the range of about 0-0.6 molar.

The preferred cation exchanger is a SP-cellulose cation exchanger. Such are commercially available from AMF Molecular Separations Division, Meridian, CT under the brand name ZetaPrep SP cartridges. The SP-cellulose cation exchanger is an elastic 3-dimensional network composed of cellulosic backbones cross-linked with vinyl polymer containing pendant sulfopropyl functional groups. The matrix is preferably adapted for radial flow passage of the GAP solution. The flow rate of the solution through the matrix will depend upon the size and geometry of the matrix used. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art, however, that care should be taken to avoid exceeding the unit capacity of the matrix with GAP. If the capacity is exceeded, GAP will not be totally retained and excess unretained GAP will be present in the effluent. The capacity of the matrix to retain GAP can be monitored by assaying for GAP in the effluent using one of the assays described below.

Fractions containing GAP are prepared for the second chromatographic step, that is, anion exchange chromatography. This consists of combining the fractions and adjusting the solution to a pH, and ionic strength compatible with anion exchange chromatography. A variety of anion exchangers are available, and depending on the type employed, the concentrations of these reagents will vary. DEAE-Sephadex or TSK-DEAE-5-PW may be employed. The general procedures for preparing and using these matrices are known to those skilled in the art. The preferred anion exchanger is TSK-DEAE-5-PW matrix. It is prepared by equilibrating it with a solution containing chloride ions at a pH of 8.5. More preferably, the solution will consist of Tris hydrochloride, pH 8.5 plus a reducing agent, a metal chelator, magnesium chloride, and a protease inhibitor. The concentrations of the metal chelator and protease inhibitor will vary and depend on how extensively GAP is proteolyzed, and whether the proteases responsible are activated by metal ions. The concentration of monovalent cations, such as magnesium chloride and reducing agent can be determined empirically by monitoring GAP activity. Those concentrations which maintain the highest activity will be utilized.

Generally, it is preferred that magnesium chloride and the reducing agent be present in the range of about 0.5-1 mM, and 0.1-1 mM, respectively.

The solution is then passed through the anion exchange matrix where GAP binds to the matrix. GAP is subsequently eluted from the matrix using solutions which alter the pH or conductivity. The preferred elution method consists of eluting GAP using a linear salt gradient ranging from 0-0.6 molar sodium chloride. The purity and activity of GAP so obtained can be monitored by the GTPase assay described below, and by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis run under reducing conditions. Using these techniques it was determined that GAP has a molecular weight of about 115,000-120,000 daltons.

The third chromatographic step consists of applying, after the anion exchange chromatography, either a second cation exchange step, or a hydrophobic interaction chromatographic step. The most preferred purification scheme utilizes a second cation exchange step. Application of either of these methods will generally increase the purity of GAP to about 95%. If a cation exchange column is chosen, the materials and methods described above are similarly applicable here. Generally, this will consist of decreasing the salt concentration present in the anion column eluates and adjusting the pH to about 6.0. Here, as in the initial cation chromatographic step, several different types of cation exchange matrices can be employed; however, the preferred matrix is a SP-TSK column which is run under high pressure. If hydrophobic chromatography is selected, the ionic strength of the eluate from the anion exchanger should be increased to be compatible with hydrophobic interaction chromatography. The solution can then be passed through a hydrophobic interaction chromatographic matrix, and eluted using techniques known in the art, including decreasing the salt concentration, or eluting with a chaotropic agent. Either of the latter solutions may be used alone, or in combination.

A variety of hydrophobic interaction chromatographic matrixes may be utilized. Generally, the materials and methods for utilizing hydrophobic chromatography are described by S. Shaltie, 1984, Methods in Enzymology, 104:69. While it is apparent there are many hydrophobic chromatographic materials and methods that may be employed to purify GAP, phenyl Sepharose is preferred, and it is further preferred that the chromatography be employed under high pressure. The general procedures for forming high pressure liquid chromatography involving a phenyl derivatized matrix are described by F. Regmaer, 1983, Methods in Enzymology, 91:137. The preferred phenyl derivatized matrix is available commercially from Bio-Rad Corporation, and is sold under the trade name Biogel TSK phenyl-5-PW.

It will be additionally appreciated by those skilled in the art that an alternative purification scheme may consist of a cation and anion chromatographic exchange step, followed by an affinity chromatographic step. This may be achieved by binding GAP to one or

more plant lectins having a known carbohydrate specificity compatible with carbohydrates which may be present on GAP, or by binding GAP to anti-GAP antibodies. In either event, GAP can then be released from the affinity matrix using the appropriate sugar if the matrix is composed of a lectin, or by pH or chaotropic agents if the matrix is composed of antibody.

Because GAP is a protease-sensitive molecule that is broken down into lower molecular weight species having GAP activity, in a preferred embodiment of the invention the entire
5 purification procedure is carried out rapidly in the cold to reduce protease activity. In general, this temperature is in a range below 10°C, with a preferred temperature range being about 2-8°C. Most preferred is a temperature of about 4°C.

Finally, it should be noted that while the preferred applications of the ion exchange
10 materials described herein are in a column format, it will be appreciated that they may also be used in batch format as well.

A preferred embodiment purification scheme consists of isolating GAP from human placentas as follows.

GAP was isolated from 300 g of human placentas by the following three-step
15 chromatographic procedure. Placentas were obtained shortly after delivery, and kept on ice until they were processed. After it was determined by standard tests that the placentas were free of HIV antibodies, they were processed as follows. The initial step consisted of mechanically removing connective tissue, and ridding the placentas of excess blood by multiple soakings in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The placentas were then fragmented by freezing
20 the tissue at -70°C, followed by placing the tissue in solution of PBS containing 5 mM EGTA, 100 µM PMSF and disrupting the tissue in a blender until a uniform, fine suspension was apparent. The suspension was centrifuged at 100,000 x g to remove insoluble debris, the supernatant removed and the proteinaceous material therein precipitated with 40% ammonium sulfate. The ammonium sulfate was removed, and the precipitated proteins resuspended in
25 PBS containing 0.1% NP40 and 100 µM PMSF. This solution was immediately dialyzed against 20 mM potassium phosphate, 1 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM DTT, 100 µM PMSF, pH 6.1 for six hours. This solution was then immediately chromatographed on a cation matrix, S-Sepharose (fast flow, obtainable from Pharmacia Corporation), pre-equilibrated in 20 mM potassium phosphate, 1 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM DTT, 100
30 µM PMSF, pH 6.1.

Proteins absorbed to the cation exchanger were eluted with a linear salt gradient containing 0-0.6 M sodium chloride. Using the GAP assay described below, most of the GAP activity was shown to be present in two peaks, a major peak eluting at a sodium chloride concentration of 100-150 mM, and a minor peak eluting at a sodium chloride concentration of
35 220-300 mM. The major peak was dialyzed against 30 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM magnesium chloride, 1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM DTT, 100 µM PMSF, pH 8.5. The dialyzate was applied to

an anion exchange column, TSK-DEAE-5-PW (150 x 21.5 mm). The anion exchange matrix was treated with a linear salt gradient ranging from 0-0.6 M sodium chloride to elute the adherent proteins. Most of the GAP activity eluted at a sodium chloride concentration of about 130 mM NaCl. Those fractions containing GAP activity were pooled, brought to 0.5 M ammonium sulfate, and passed through a hydrophobic column, phenyl-TSK HPLC. Proteins were eluted from the hydrophobic column using a crisscross gradient consisting of increasing ethylene glycol 0-30%, and decreasing ammonium sulfate, 0.5 M-0. The majority of GAP activity eluted at a concentration of 24% ethylene glycol and 0.1 molar ammonium sulfate. GAP activity assays, as performed below, correlated with a protein band of about 120,000 daltons, as revealed by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on 6% gels run under reducing conditions (Figure 1).

A second embodiment purification scheme was employed to purify GAP. Human placentas were again obtained shortly after delivery, and soaked in ice cold PBS, and homogenized and clarified as described in Example I. Ammonium sulfate was again added to the clarified homogenate to a final concentration of 40% to precipitate proteinaceous material. The ammonium sulfate solution is allowed to stand for one hour at 4°C prior to recovering the precipitated proteinaceous material by centrifugation for 15 minutes at 10,000 x g. The pellet was resuspended in PBS containing 0.1% NP40 and 100 µM PMSF. This solution was dialyzed for six hours at 4°C against 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.1, containing 1 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM DTT, and 100 µM PMSF. Because GAP is susceptible to proteolysis, longer dialysis times are not desirable.

The GAP dialyzate was diluted three-fold with 4 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.1, containing 0.02 M MgCl₂, 1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM DTT, and 100 µM PMSF to lower the conductivity of the solution to 1 millisiemens. This conductivity is compatible with application of the dialysate to a S-Sepharose cation exchange column. The dialysate was clarified by centrifugation at 10,000 x g for 10 minutes, followed by a further clarification step consisting of filtration through a 0.45 µM filter, prior to adding the dialysate to the S-Sepharose column (fast-flow, Pharmacia). Most of the contaminating proteins passed through the S-Sepharose column, and the adsorbed proteins eluted with a 1.5 liter salt gradient consisting of 0-0.6 M NaCl. Those fractions containing GAP activity were identified using the GAP assay described below.

As observed in the first example, GAP eluted from the cation exchange column in predominantly two major peaks. The first peak eluting over a sodium chloride concentration of 100-150 mM was pooled and dialyzed against 30 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.5, containing 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM DTT and 100 µM PMSF. The solution was dialyzed at 4°C, and clarified by filtration with a 0.45 µM filter. The filtrate was divided into equal halves, and each half purified using two consecutive anion exchange columns.

The two filtrates were separately loaded onto a TSK-DEAE-5-PW column having the dimensions 150 x 21.5 mm. The column was pre-equilibrated in the Tris-hydrochloride, pH 8.5 dialysis buffer described above. GAP was eluted from the column with a 60-minute 0-0.6 M NaCl gradient with a flow rate of 3 ml/minute. The majority of the GAP activity from both filtrates eluted as a single peak at a sodium chloride concentration of about 130 mM. Sodium dodecyl sulfate, polyacrylamide gel electrophoretic analysis of the DEAE fractions showed that GAP was the major protein in the peak activity fractions. Fractions containing GAP from both purifications were pooled and diluted 5-fold into 2 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.1, containing 0.1 mM EGTA, 10 μ M DTT, 10 μ M PMSF to lower the salt concentration to insure that the solution was chromatographically compatible with a second cation exchange chromatographic step, that is, chromatography with a SP-TFK column. The pH of the solution was checked and adjusted to pH 6.1 with sodium acetate (3 M, pH 4.8) if necessary. Both of the GAP fractions isolated from the DEAE columns were further purified separately over a cation column, TSK-SP-5-PW having dimensions of 75 x 7.5 mm. A solution containing 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.1, containing 1 mM EGTA, 0.1 DTT, and 0.1 mM PMSF was passed through the column, followed by eluting GAP with a 45-minute, 0-0.6 M sodium chloride gradient at 1 ml per minute. Those fractions containing GAP were identified using the assay described below and sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. GAP activity corresponded to a protein having a molecular weight of about 116,000 daltons. Amino acid analysis was performed on purified GAP to determine protein concentration. Starting with about 300 grams of human placenta, approximately 430 micrograms of purified GAP was obtained. Figure 2 shows the SDS PAGE analysis of GAP at the various stages of purification described above.

GAP Assay

Several assays have recently been described to measure GAP activity. M. Trahey and F. McCormick, 1987 *Science*, 238:542; Adari et al., 1988 *Science*, 240:518. These references are herein incorporated in their entirety. GAP may be assayed *in vitro*, and several different types of *in vitro* assays can be performed. The preferred assay involves measuring the presence of GDP resulting from the hydrolysis of GTP. This assay involves combining in an appropriate physiologically buffered aqueous solution, empirically determined optimal amounts of normal cellular p21, and α -32P-GTP, plus GAP. The solution may also contain protease inhibitors and a reducing agent. Also, since cations greatly stimulate GAP activity they should be present in an effective amount. The preferred cation is magnesium chloride.

The reaction solution is incubated for various times and may be conducted at temperatures typically employed to perform enzymatic assays, preferably 10-40°C, and more preferably at 37°C. At the appropriate times aliquots are removed and assayed for α -32P-

GDP. This is readily accomplished by first separating p21 containing bound α -32P-GDP from the other reactants in the solution, particularly free α -32P-GTP. This can be achieved by immunoprecipitating p21 with antibodies directed thereto. Immune precipitation techniques and anti-p21 antibodies are known, and routinely employed by those skilled in the art. α -32P-GDP, is released from the immune precipitate preferably by dissolving the sample in a denaturing detergent at an elevated temperature, more preferably in 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate at 65°C for five minutes, and chromatographing the mixture on a suitable thin layer chromatographic plate. The chromatography is preferably carried out on a PEI cellulose plate in 1 M LiCl. α -32P-GDP is identified by its mobility relative to a known standard using suitable radiodetection techniques, preferably autoradiography.

An alternative assay for GAP activity is to substitute gamma labeled 32P-GTP for α -labeled 32P-GTP in the above assay system, and assay for free 32P labeled phosphate using activated charcoal. This assay can be carried out as described by Tjian *et al.*, 1980, Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol., 44:103.

An additional assay does not involve immune precipitation. Rather, an aliquot from a GAP assay reaction mixture described above can be directly subjected to PEI cellulose chromatography in 1 M LiCl. This assay, however, is most useful for assaying solutions having substantially purified GAP.

A typical GAP assay can be carried out as follows. Approximately 0.8 micrograms of H-ras protein obtained as described by Trahey, *et al.*, *supra* was bound to α -32P-GTP followed by precipitation of the complex with 13 micrograms of an anti-ras antibody, 157-181, that recognizes the carboxyl terminal end of the molecule. Specifically, 157-181 recognizes the carboxyl terminal residues at positions 157-181. Adari *et al.*, 1988 Science, 280:518. Next, 10 micrograms of sheep-anti-mouse IgG, and 10 microliters of protein A-Sepharose beads were added. As a control, the same reactants were combined except that rat IgG replaced 157-181, and goat anti-rat IgG replaced sheep anti-mouse IgG. The pellets were washed with 20 mM tris hydrochloride, pH 7.4, containing 20 mM sodium chloride, 1 mM magnesium chloride and 1 mM DTT and resuspended in the same solution. Four microliter aliquots of the immune complex were then mixed with 10 microliters of GAP, or, as a control, buffer without GAP. After 60 minutes incubation at room temperature the Sepharose beads were washed again, and the bound nucleotides analyzed using thin layer chromatography with 1 M LiCl as the solvent. The thin layer plate was autoradiographed for one to two hours after which it was developed. The autoradiograph revealed that addition of sufficient GAP causes the near complete hydrolysis of GTP to GDP, whereas very little GTP hydrolysis occurs in the control lacking GAP. The assay detects GAP in a semi-quantitative, dose-dependent fashion. Quantitation can be improved by scraping the relevant regions of the plate and measuring cpm in GDP by use of a gamma counter. The immune precipitation controls having rat IgG

substituted for the mouse antibodies revealed no GTP or GDP.

In addition to the above method, GAP can be preferably assayed as follows. Four μ M normal cellular p21 was dissolved in a buffer containing 80 mM β -glycerophosphate, 5 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM DTT, pH 7.5, plus 255 μ M [α - ^{32}P] GTP (16 Ci/mmol), 4 mM ATP, and bovine serum albumin (2.5 mg/ml). The mixture was preincubated for 30 minutes at 37°C, followed by the addition of either a sample suspected of containing GAP, or an equal volume of buffer. After one hour at room temperature the monoclonal antibody Y13-259 in the presence of 0.5% NP40 was added in an amount sufficient to bind all the p21 present in the solution. Next, goat anti-Rat Ig-Protein A Sepharose was added to collect p21 bound to Y13-259, and the immune complex isolated and washed ten times in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl_2 , and 0.5% NP40. To determine the extent of GTP binding and hydrolysis during these steps a control was run consisting of adding 5 μ g of p21 immediately before adding Y13-259.

Nucleotides were eluted from p21 with 1% SDS, 20 mM EDTA at 65°C for five minutes and chromatographed on PEI Cellulose in 1 M LiCl. GTP and GDP were visualized using standard autoradiographic techniques. The results showed that normal cellular p21 affects a nearly complete conversion of GTP to GDP when compared to mutant ras oncogenic proteins Asp 12 and Val 12 assayed similarly. Moreover, little or no GTP or GDP was detected in the control sample.

The assays described above are presented in more detail by Trahey and McCormick, 1987 in *Science*, 238:542, and by Adari et al., 1988 in *Science*, 240:518. Both of these references are hereby incorporated by reference.

GAP Amino Acid Sequence

The GAP protein, or fragments derived therefrom can be sequenced using standard techniques known to those skilled in the art. In the event that GAP is isolated having a blocked amino terminal end, internal sequencing can be achieved by fragmenting the molecule such as, for example, with lysyl endopeptidase, and sequencing one or more of the resulting fragments. Although this may not necessarily be the case for GAP isolated from sources other than placenta, in the instant invention it was determined that GAP exhibited a blocked amino terminal end.

The protein having a molecular weight of about 120,000 obtained by the purification method described above was electro-eluted from a 6% sodium dodecyl sulfate, polyacrylamide gel in 0.05 molar ammonia bicarbonate containing 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate. The procedure followed is described by Hunkapillar et al., 1983 *Methods in Enzymology*, 91:227. The electro-eluted protein was fragmented for internal sequencing using lysyl endopeptidase (5% w/w, 18 hours at 40°C, WAKO). Peptides were fractionated by reverse-phase high

performance liquid chromatography using a Brownlee Aquapore RP-300 cartridge (100 x 2.1 mm, Applied Biosystems). Peptides were eluted with an Acetonitrile gradient from 0-70% in 120 minutes (Buffer A, 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in H₂O; Buffer B, 0.085% TFA in 85% acetonitrile). Automated sequence analysis of the peptides was conducted on an Applied Biosystems 470A gas-phase sequencer as reported. A peptide characteristic of GAP has the following amino acid sequence:
I M P E E E Y S E F K.

Cloning of GAP

A full length cDNA sequence that encodes GAP was obtained as follows: first, partial cDNA sequences were identified in a cDNA library using as oligonucleotide probes, DNA sequences derived from the partial amino acid composition of GAP. One such partial cDNA sequence, referred to as GAP 6, was subcloned and sequenced. Knowledge of its DNA sequence led, in turn, to additional probes that were used to screen cDNA libraries for longer cDNA inserts, eventually yielding the full length clone, clone 101. Each of the various procedures will be discussed below.

1. General Cloning Techniques

Construction of suitable vectors containing the desired GAP coding sequence employs standard ligation and restriction techniques which are well understood in the art. Isolated vectors, DNA sequences, or synthesized oligonucleotides are cleaved, tailored, and relegated in the form desired.

Site specific DNA cleavage is performed by treating with suitable restriction enzyme(s) under conditions which are generally understood in the art, and the particulars of which are specified by the manufacturer of these commercially available restriction enzymes. See, e.g., New England Biolabs, Product Catalog. In general, about 1 µg of plasmid or DNA sequence is cleaved by one unit of enzyme in about 20 µl of buffer solution. In the examples herein, typically, an excess of restriction enzyme is used to insure complete digestion of the DNA substrate. Incubation times of about one hour to two hours at about 37°C are workable, although variations can be tolerated. After each incubation, protein is removed by extraction with phenol/chloroform, and may be followed by ether extraction, and the nucleic acid recovered from aqueous fractions by precipitation with ethanol followed by chromatography using a Sephadex G-50 spin column. If desired, size separation of the cleaved fragments may be performed by polyacrylamide gel or agarose gel electrophoresis using standard techniques. A general description of size separations is found in Methods in Enzymology (1980) 65:499-560.

Restriction cleaved fragments may be blunt ended by treating with the large fragment of

E. coli DNA polymerase I, that is, the Klenow fragment, in the presence of the four deoxynucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs) using incubation times of about 15 to 25 minutes at 20 to 25°C in 50 mM Tris pH 7.6, 50 mM NaCl, 6 mM MgCl₂, 6 mM DTT and 10 mM dNTPs. After treatment with Klenow, the mixture is extracted with phenol/chloroform and ethanol precipitated. Treatment under appropriate conditions with S1 nuclease results in hydrolysis of single-stranded portions.

Ligations are performed in 15-30 µl volumes under the following standard conditions and temperatures: 20mM Tris-Cl pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM DTT, 33 µg/ml BSA, 10 mM-50 mM NaCl, and 1 mM ATP, 0.3-0.6 (Weiss) units T4 DNA ligase at 14°C for "sticky end" ligation, or for "blunt end" ligations 1 mM ATP was used, and 0.3-0.6 (Weiss) units T4 ligase. Intermolecular "sticky end" ligations are usually performed at 33-100 µg/ml total DNA concentration. In blunt end ligations, the total DNA concentration of the ends is about 1 µM.

In vector construction employing "vector fragments," the vector fragment is commonly treated with bacterial alkaline phosphatase (BAP) in order to remove the 5' phosphate and prevent relegation of the vector. BAP digestions are conducted at pH 8 in approximately 150 mM Tris, in the presence of Na⁺ and Mg⁺² using about 1 unit of BAP per µg of vector at 60°C for about 1 hour. Nucleic acid fragments are recovered by extracting the preparation with phenol/chloroform, followed by ethanol precipitation. Alternatively, relegation can be prevented in vectors which have been double digested by additional restriction enzyme digestion of the unwanted fragments.

In the constructions set forth below, correct ligations are confirmed by first transforming the appropriate *E. coli* strain with the ligation mixture. Successful transformants are selected by resistance to ampicillin, tetracycline or other antibiotics, or using other markers depending on the mode of plasmid construction, as is understood in the art. Miniprep DNA can be prepared from the transformants by the method of D. Ish-Howowicz *et al.*, (1981 *Nucleic Acids Res.* 9:2989) and analyzed by restriction and/or sequenced by the dideoxy method of F. Sanger *et al.*, 1977, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 74:5463 as further described by Messing *et al.*, 1981, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 9:309, or by the method of Maxam *et al.*, 1980, *Methods in Enzymology*, 65:499.

Host strains used in cloning in M13 consists of *E. coli* strains susceptible to phage infection, such as *E. coli* K12 strain DG98 are employed. The DG98 strain has been deposited with ATCC July 13, 1984 and has accession number 1965.

Depending on the host cell used, transformation is done using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. The calcium treatment employing chloride, as described by S. N. Cohen, 1972, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 69:2110, or the RbCl₂ method described in Maniatis *et al.*, 1982, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* Cold Spring Harbor Press, p. 254 was used for procaryotes. Transfection of Sf9 cells was achieved using a modification of

the calcium phosphate precipitation technique (Graham, F.L. *et al.*, 1973 *Virology* 52:456) as adapted for insect cells (J. P. Burand *et al.*, 1980, *Virology* 101; E. B. Casstens *et al.*, 1980, *Virology* 101:311). Additional details regarding transfection of Sf9 cells are described by Summers and Smith in "A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures", Texas A & M Press: 1986. The baculovirus transfer vectors employed herein are derived from transfer vectors which have been described by G. E. Smith *et al.*, 1983, above. These vectors were originally constructed by cloning the AcNPV EcoRI-1 fragment containing the polyhedron gene into the EcoRI site of *E. coli* plasmid pUC8 as described by Vieira *et al.*, 1982, *Gene* 19:259-268. A family of plasmids having single BamHI cloning sites at various locations in the polyhedron gene were created as described by Smith *et al.*, 1983, above. The most used of these, pAc373, has a unique BamHI site 50 base pairs downstream from the polyhedron cap site, that is to say, 8 base pairs before the polyhedron ATG translation initiation codon (Luckow and Summers in *Biotechnology*, Vol. 6, p. 47 (1988).

2. Oligonucleotide Probes

Synthetic oligonucleotides were prepared by the triester method of Matteucci *et al.*, 1981, *J. Am Chem. Soc.* 103:318⁵ or using commercially available automated oligonucleotide synthesizers. Kinasing of single strands prior to annealing or for labeling is achieved using an excess, e.g., approximately 10 units of polynucleotide kinase to 0.1 mmole substrate in the presence of 50 mM Tris, pH 7.6, 10 mM MgCl₂, 5mM dithiothreitol, 1-2 mM ATP, 1.7 pmoles gamma ³²P-ATP (2.9 mCi/mmmole), 0.1 mM spermidine, 0.1 mM EDTA.

Using the partial GAP amino acid sequence described above, and known codon redundancies thereto, several DNA oligonucleotide probes were synthesized and these are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

3. Identification and Isolation of GAP Sequences

Several procedures are available for identifying GAP DNA sequences. The preferred procedure is to use the oligonucleotide probes described above to screen cDNA libraries. cDNA libraries can be constructed using techniques known in the art, or can be purchased commercially.

An illustrative procedure for making a cDNA library containing GAP sequences may consist of isolating total cytoplasmic RNA from suitable starting material, and further isolating messenger RNA therefrom. The latter can be further fractionated into Poly (A+) messenger RNA, which in turn is fractionated further still into Poly (A+) messenger RNA fractions containing GAP messenger RNA. The appropriate GAP messenger RNA can then be reverse transcribed and cloned into a suitable vector to form the cDNA library.

More specifically, the starting material (i.e., tissue, cells) is washed with phosphate

buffered saline, and a non-ionic detergent, such as ethylene oxide, polymer type (NP-40) is added in an amount to lyse the cellular, but not nuclear membranes, generally about 0.3%. Nuclei can then be removed by centrifugation at 1,000 x g for 10 minutes. The post-nuclear supernatant is added to an equal volume of TE (10 mM Tris, 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), pH 7.5) saturated phenol/chloroform (1:1) containing 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) and 10 mM EDTA. The supernatant is re-extracted 4 times and phase separated by centrifugation at 2,000 x g for 120 minutes. The RNA is precipitated by adjusting the samples to 0.25 M NaCl, adding 2 volumes of 100% ethanol and storing at -20°C. The RNA is then pelleted at 5,000 x g for 30 minutes, washed with 70% and 100% ethanol, and dried. This represents the total cytoplasmic RNA. Polyadenylated (Poly A+) messenger RNA (mRNA) can be obtained from the total cytoplasmic RNA by chromatography on oligo (dT) cellulose (J. Aviv et al., 1972, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 69:1408-1412). The RNA is dissolved in ETS (10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5% SDS, pH 7.5) at a concentration of 2 mg/ml. This solution is heated to 65°C for 5 minutes, then quickly chilled to 4°C. After bringing the RNA solution to room temperature, it is adjusted to 0.4 M NaCl and slowly passed through an oligo (dT) cellulose column previously equilibrated with binding buffer (500 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5). The flow-through is passed over the column twice more, and the column washed with 10 volumes of binding buffer. Poly (A+) mRNA is eluted with aliquots of ETS, extracted once with TE-saturated phenol chloroform and precipitated by the addition of NaCl to 0.2 M and 2 volumes of 100% ethanol. The RNA is reprecipitated twice, washed once in 70% and then 100% ethanol prior to drying. The poly (A+) mRNA can then be used to construct a cDNA library.

cDNA can be made from the enriched mRNA fraction using oligo (dT) priming of the poly A tails and AMV reverse transcriptase employing the method of H. Okayama et al., 1983, Mol. Cell Biol. 3:280, incorporated herein by reference.

Other methods of preparing cDNA libraries are, of course, well known in the art. One, now classical, method uses oligo (dT) primer, reverse transcriptase, tailing of the double stranded cDNA with poly (dG) and annealing into a suitable vector, such as pBR322 or a derivative thereof, which has been cleaved at the desired restriction site and tailed with poly (dC). A detailed description of this alternate method is found, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,518,584, issued May 21, 1985, and assigned to the same assignee, incorporated herein by reference.

As mentioned above, cDNA libraries are commercially available. A particularly useful library is sold by Clontech (Catalog number #L H1008). It is a lambda gt11 human placenta cDNA library made from total poly (A+) messenger RNA.

4. Identification of GAP DNA Sequences

The oligonucleotide probes described above, GW13, GW15, GW17 and GW19 were used to screen the commercially available Clontech library. The library was plated at about 50,000 plaques per plate using 17 plates. Thus, about 850,000 plaques were screened using the plaque hybridization procedure. While a variety of such procedures are known, a description of the preferred procedure follows. Each 150 mM plate was replicated onto duplicate nitrocellulose filter papers (S & S type BA-85). DNA was fixed to the filter by sequential treatment for 5 minutes with 0.5 N NaOH plus 1.0 M NaCl; 1.5 M NaCl plus 0.5 M Tris-HCl pH 8; and 20mM Tris plus 2mM EDTA pH 8. Filters were air dried and baked at 80°C for 2 hours.

The duplicate filters were prehybridized at 55°C for 2 hours with 10 ml per filter of DNA hybridization buffer, 5x SSC, pH 7.0, 5x Denhardt's solution (polyvinylpyrrolidone, plus Ficoll and bovine serum albumin; 1 x 0.02% of each), 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer at pH 7.0, 5 mM EDTA, 0.1% SDS, and 100 µg/ml yeast RNA. The prehybridization buffer was removed and the samples were hybridized with a mixture of kinased probes under conditions which depend on the stringency desired. About 2 x 10⁶ cpm/ml total was used. Typical moderately stringent conditions employ a temperature of 42°C plus 50% formamide for 24-36 hours with 1-5 ml/filter of DNA hybridization buffer containing probe. For higher stringencies high temperatures and shorter times were employed. The preferred hybridization conditions consisted of hybridizing the probes to the filters in 5 x SSC (standard saline citrate), Denhardt's solution, 50 mM NaPO₄ pH 7.0, 5 mM EDTA, 0.1% SDS, and 100 mg/ml yeast RNA at 55°C overnight. Next, the filters were washed twice, 30 minutes each wash, at room temperature with 2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS and 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer pH 7, then washed once with 2 x SSC and 0.1% SDS at 50°C, and air dried. Finally, the filters were autoradiographed at -70°C for 36 hours.

The autoradiographic results revealed a single positive plaque. Using the washing and hybridization conditions described above, several lambda gt11 plaque purified isolates were identified and picked. Viral DNA was obtained from one of these, termed GAP 6, as follows. GAP 6 was plated at high density on a lawn of *E. coli* strain Y 1090 (r⁻). Following lysis of the *E. coli*, phage particles were eluted into S M buffer (0.1 M NaCl 8.1 mM MgSO₄ 50 mM Tris - HCl pH 7.5 0.01% Gelatin) by covering the *E. coli* with buffer and incubating the plate in the cold for several hours. The lysate containing phage particles was centrifuged at 11,500 x g for 20 minutes to remove cellular debris, and the resulting supernatant titered using standard techniques. A titer of 2 x 10¹⁰ PFU/ml was determined. Finally, phage DNA was isolated by the procedure of Maniatis *et al.*, above.

5. Characterization of GAP 6

GAP 6 was subcloned into a suitable vector in order to characterize the DNA both as to EcoRI restriction sites, and partial DNA sequence. Although GAP 6 DNA can be cloned into a variety of vectors, in the instant invention it was cloned into M13. More specifically GAP DNA was cloned into a M13 vector as follows. GAP 6 DNA was treated with EcoRI enzyme which produced two fragments, about 2.0 kb and 0.24 kb. These fragments were isolated using standard agarose gel techniques, and ligated into M13mp18. The M13 vector was designed so that vectors without DNA inserts show up blue under the proper culture conditions, whereas vectors with a DNA insert are clear.

The ligated M13mp18 phage were transduced into frozen competent *E. coli* K12 strain DG98 and cultured by plating on media containing 5×10^{-4} M isopropyl thiogalactoside (IPTG) obtained from Sigma Chem. (St. Louis, MO) and 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ x gal. Non alpha-complementing white plaques were picked onto fresh media. Mini-cultures were screened for recombinant single strand phage DNA containing inserts.

The white M13 plaques were screened for inserts by direct gel electrophoresis. The latter procedure was conducted essentially as described by J. Messing, 1983, Methods of Enzymology 101:20, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Four M13mp18 subclones were identified by this method. Two subclones, GAP 2 and GAP 8, contained the 2kb fragment in both orientations. The remaining two subclones, GAP 12 and GAP 18, contained the 0.24 kb fragment in both orientations.

The partial DNA sequence of GAP 2 and GAP 8 was determined by the T. Sanger, S. Nicklen, and H.R. Coulson, 1977, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 74:5463-5467 techniques described above:

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5' AAAACTCATGC AAGGGAAGGG CAAAACCCAG TATGGTCAGA
AGAGTTTGTC TTTGATGATC TTCCTCCTGA CATCAATAGA TTTGAAATAA
CTCTTAGTAA TAAAACAAAG AAAAGCAAAG ATCCTGATAT CTTATTTATG
CGCTGCCAGT TGAGCCGATT ACAGAAAGGG CATGCCACAG ATGAATGGTT
TCTGCTCAGC TCCCATATAC CATTAAAAGG TATTGAACCA GGGTCCCTGC
GTGTTGAGC ACGATACTCT ATGGAAAAA TCATGCCAGA AGAAGAGTAC
AGTGAATTTA AAGAGCTTAT ACTGCAAAG GAACTTCATG TAGTCTATGC
TTTATCACAT 3'

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6. Identification of GAP DNA Sequences Longer Than GAP 6

General Technique: A novel procedure was used to identify plaques that contain GAP cDNA inserts larger than those present in GAP 6 which consisted of elucidating inserts present in either the lambda gt11 library described above, or a lambda gt10 library described below. The procedure consisted of synthesizing cDNA inserts using DNA oligonucleotides having sequences complementary to the 5' region of GAP 6, and oligonucleotide primers that flank the EcoRI insertion sites of lambda gt11, or lambda gt10, using the polymerase chain reaction, or PCR. The newly identified PCR products were sequenced, and accordingly DNA probes were synthesized having sequences 5' of GAP 6. These probes were, in turn, used to identify plaques containing larger GAP cDNA inserts. The procedure was repeated several times using as probes, DNA sequences progressively further 5' of GAP 6 identified from each round of newly synthesized cDNA inserts.

PCR is described in U.S. Patents 4,683,202 and 4,683,195, both of which are hereby incorporated in their entirety. In general, the synthesis/amplification of DNA sequences by PCR involves an enzymatic chain reaction that produces, in exponential quantities, a specific DNA sequence, provided that the termini of the sequence are known in sufficient detail so that oligonucleotide primers can be synthesized which will hybridize to them, and that a portion of the sequence is available to initiate the chain reaction. One primer is complementary to the negative strand, and the other is complementary to the positive strand. As applied to the instant invention, the primers employed are complementary to the 5' end of GAP 6, and are complementary to and flank the EcoRI sites of lambda gt11, or lambda gt10. Because the orientation of a particular cDNA insert in either vector is not known, it was necessary to run separate reactions with oligonucleotides that flank both sides of the EcoRI site. Exemplary of primers usable with lambda gt11 are two 24-base sequencing primers, 1218 and 1222, produced by New England Biolabs. Similarly, primers compatible with lambda gt10 are also available from New England Biolabs, and these are 1231 and 1232. Thus, separate reactions were run with either 1218, 1219, or 1231 and 1232, and the appropriate GAP 6 primer.

The primers are annealed to denatured DNA acid, followed by extension with a suitable DNA polymerase enzyme, such as the large fragment of DNA polymerase I (Klenow), or preferably a DNA polymerase that is stable in the presence of detergents and nucleotides, which results in newly synthesized plus and minus strands containing the target sequence. Alternatively, a thermostable enzyme may be used which is present in thermostable bacteria. The enzyme may be produced using DNA recombinant techniques as described in European Patent Publication No. 258017, published March 2, 1988. Because the newly synthesized sequences are also templates for the primers, repeated cycles of denaturing, primer annealing and extension results in exponential accumulation of the region defined by the primer. PCR

thus produces discrete nucleic acid duplexes of cDNA inserts having termini corresponding to the ends of the specific primers employed.

Although PCR can be performed using a variety of reaction conditions, as described in the references presented above, the preferred reaction conditions are as follows. Plaques that hybridize to a particular probe are eluted into either 0.5ml of water, or SM buffer, and 50 µl of the eluate combined with 10 µl of 10 x PCR buffer, 1.5µl of 10 mM dNTP's, 1µl of a first and second primer, each at a concentration of about 20 pmoles, 0.2 µl of Taq polymerase equivalent to 1 unit of activity. The final volume is 100 µl. PCR 10 x buffer consists of 500 mM KCl, 200 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, 25 mM MgCl₂ and 1 mg/ml.

GAP encoding sequences: Gap 6 DNA was sequenced, and an oligonucleotide probe based on the sequence, GW50, synthesized, radiolabelled, and used to rescreen the Clontech lambda gt11 library, and to screen a second cDNA library made from K562 cells. K562 cDNA was cloned in lambda gt10, and a description of this library is presented by Mes-Masson *et al.*, 1986, in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 83, 9768. This publication is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The oligonucleotide, GW50, has the following sequence:

5' TTAAATTCAC TGTACTCTTCTTCTGGCATGAT 3'

Hybridization of GW50 to either library was conducted as described above with the exception that the washing steps after the hybridization were more stringent. Specifically, the filters containing plaques were washed twice, for 15 minutes each wash, with 2 x SSC containing 0.1% SDS at room temperature and then two additional washes, for 15 minutes each, with 0.2 x SSC containing 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate at 55°C. Autoradiography of the filters prepared from the Clontech library revealed 160 positive plaques, while only one plaque was detected from the K562 library.

Using the sequence of GAP 6, DNA primers, LC121 and LC122, with sequences complementary to the 5' region of GAP 6, were synthesized.

LC121 5' GAGGAAGATCATCAAAGACAACTCT 3'

LC122 5' TCTGTAATCGGCTCAACTGGCAGCG 3'

LC121 corresponds to the 5' end of GAP 6 in the anti-sense direction.

The 163 positive plaques from the Clontech library, and the one positive plaque from the K562 library, were removed from agarose plates using a Pasteur pipette, and eluted into 0.5ml of SM buffer for 30 minutes. Each isolate was then PCR processed as described above using LC121 in combination with the appropriate lambda primers. Typically, a denaturation

step was run for 2 minutes at 94°C, followed by an annealing step for 30 seconds at 55°C, and an extension step for 5 minutes at 72°C. The reaction was most often run for 30 cycles. The resulting amplified cDNA inserts were sequenced.

Sequencing can be performed using the techniques referred to above, or by direct sequencing of single stranded DNA produced by PCR.

5 Typically about 50 µl of the PCR reaction was separated on a 1% agarose TAE gel, the region of the gel containing the amplified products excised, and the PCR products extracted from the agarose and suspended in about 10 µl-20 µl of TE buffer. Generally about one tenth of this volume was subjected to asymmetric PCR amplification. The reaction conditions employed are described in the above cited patent application. The primers were typically used
10 in a ratio of about 100:1, or about 50:0.5 pmoles.

Using LC121, 14 of the 163 lambda gt11 plaques were found to have an additional 320, or greater number of base pairs 5' of GAP 6, while the single plaque isolated from the K562 lambda gt10 library, referred to as K16, was determined to have a cDNA insert consisting of GAP 6 plus an additional 700 base pairs 5' thereto. Based on the latter sequence,
15 several additional oligonucleotides, LC136, LC138, and LC140 were synthesized and used in conjunction with LC121 to again screen the 163 plaques from the Clontech library. The primers have the following sequences:

20 LC136 5' CGTAAATTGCAAAATGCCTGCAGACCTTG 3'
LC138 5' GTTTTCCTTTGCCCTTTTTCAGAAGATAAC 3'
LC140 5' TGTCATTGAGTACTTGTCTTGATCCTGC 3'

Rescreening the 163 plaques with LC136 revealed that 82 plaques were positive, while
25 rescreening with LC138 plus LC140, revealed that 63 of the plaques were positive. Of the 63 positive plaques, 38 were subjected to PCR using the primers 1218 and LC138; and 1222 and LC138. Of these, six were found to have long stretches of DNA 5' to GAP 6. Sequencing in M13m18 revealed that they represent different length fragments of the same type of transcript. Two of the clones were studied in detail, clone 7 and clone 101. Clone 101 contained
30 sufficient DNA to encode a protein of 1047 amino acids, which would have a molecular weight of 11 000 daltons. This is similar to the molecular weight of the GAP protein purified from human placenta as described above. Thus, clone 101 contains the full length GAP cDNA. Clone 101 was sequenced, and the sequence is shown in Figure 5. Clone 7 was also sequenced, and shown to have the identical sequence as clone 101 but lacking 33 base pairs from the 5' end.

35 In addition to the above, two plaques were identified from the 163 plaques initially determined to be positive with GW50 that contained cDNA inserts consisting of an additional

65 base pairs inserted between nucleotides 537 and 538 of clone 101. One of the two clones, clone 16, lacks the first 180 amino acids of clone 101, while the other clone, clone "Sleepy", lacks at least the first 180 amino acids, and additionally has a truncated 3' end at about base 2448 of clone 101. The DNA sequence of the 65 base pair insert is shown in Figure 6 for clone 16.

7. Expression of GAP

Lambda lysogens: GAP activity was detected from lysates of lambda lysogens of clones 7, 16, and 101. Lysogens were generated in *E. coli* strain Y1089. The procedures for growing, inducing, harvesting, and lysing the cells is described in T. Huynh *et al.*, in "DNA Cloning Techniques: A Practical Approach", D. Glover, Ed. (IRL press, Oxford, 1985) pp 49-78. This publication is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Briefly, supernatants obtained from lysates were dialyzed into GAP assay buffer consisting of 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.0, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM DTT, 0.1% NP40, 100 μM PMSF, and GAP activity measured using the TLC-based GTPase assay described above. 2.2 μM of either normal N-ras p21 protein having glycine at position 12, or mutant p21 proteins wherein glycine is substituted with aspartic acid or valine, were incubated with 0.25 μM [α -³²P] GTP (800 Ci/mmol) for 15 minutes at 37°C in the presence or absence of lambda lysate. As discussed earlier, the mutant p21 proteins have transforming activity and do not exhibit significant GAP stimutable GTPase activity. About 10 μl of lysate or GAP assay buffer was added, and after 1 hour at room temperature, p21 was immunoprecipitated and associated nucleotides analyzed by chromatography on PEI cellulose in 1 M LiCl. An additional control was run for GAP activity; it consisted of testing an irrelevant lysogen lysate, specifically lambda gt11 lacking a cDNA insert. The results are shown in Figure 7 for clones 7 and 101. The upper part of panel A shows the results for clone 7, while the lower region of the panel shows the results for clone 101. It is apparent that lysates from both clones stimulate the hydrolysis of GTP to GDP in the presence of normal p21, but not in the presence of mutant p21 proteins. Moreover, when GAP buffer is substituted for normal p21, or the mutants, there was no effect on GTP hydrolysis. The irrelevant lysogen lysate also did not support GTP hydrolysis.

Transfection of *Spodoptera frugiperda*: The full length cDNA insert in clone 101 was expressed in insect cells, *Spodoptera frugiperda*. The insect cell line, Sf9, was transfected with a baculovirus expression vector, pAcC12, containing the GAP encoding Eco R1 fragment of clone 101, and GAP activity measured in cell extracts.

The baculovirus vector, pAcC12, was constructed from preexisting vectors, particularly pAc311 and pAc373, as described by Luckow and Summers in *Biotechnology*, Vol. 6, p. 47 (1988); U.S. Patent No. 4,745,051; and EPA 127,839. Additional details are presented by Summers and Smith in "A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect

Cell Culture Procedures", Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555, May, 1987. All of these references are hereby incorporated in their entirety.

pAcC12 was constructed as described below, and as shown in Figure 8. The transfer vector pAc311 was site-directed mutagenized using M13 mutagenesis techniques to convert the polyhedron gene initiation codon, ATG, to ATT. The resulting vector was designated pVL941, and is described in detail by Luckow and Summers in Virology, titled "High Level of Expression of Non-Fused Foreign Genes with Autographa Californica Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus Expression Vectors". A polylinker was inserted into pVL941 at a unique BamHI site 30 base pairs downstream of the ATT sequence. pVL941 was digested with BamHI, and the polylinker, consisting of two complementary self-annealed oligomers, EK 129 and EK130, having the sequences shown below, ligated to produce the vectors pAcC8 and pAcC9 that carry the polylinker in different orientations. The polylinker has a restriction site for Eco RI, as well as for other restriction enzymes.

EK 129:

5' GATCCACCATGGAGCTCGAGATCTAGAATTCTGCAGCCCGGGTACCGATC 3'

EK 130:

5' GATCGGTACCCGGGCTGCAGAATTCTAGATCTCGAGCTCCATGGTGGATC 3'

Because pAcC8 and pAcC9 have two EcoRI restriction sites, one in the polylinker and the other in the plasmid DNA as shown in Figure 8, it was desirable to remove the plasmid EcoRI site so that the Gap EcoRI encoding fragment of clone 101 could be inserted into the polylinker site. This was achieved using the transfer vector pAc373. pAc373 is similar to pAc311 except that the nucleotide sequences spanning the polyhedron start codon differ. Thus, the EcoRI site was removed from pAc373 by digesting the vector to completion with Eco RI, and the ends made blunt using the Klenow fragment under the appropriate reaction conditions. Following ligation and transformation into *E. coli* DH 5, colonies were identified that lacked the EcoRI site by restriction analysis of miniprep DNA.

pAc373 lacking the EcoRI site was further modified by incorporating the polylinker consisting of the oligomers, EK129 and EK130, shown above, by digesting the vector with BamHI, followed by ligating the oligomers. The resulting vectors, pAcC6 and pAcC7, contain the polylinker in different orientations.

The final construct, pAcC12, was generated from pAcC7 and pAcC9 as shown in Figure 8. These vectors contain the polylinker in the same orientation. Both vectors were digested with Bst EII and EcoRI and the resulting fragments electrophoretically purified. The Bst EII/EcoRI fragment of pAcC7 containing the pUC 8 sequences, and partial polylinker

sequences was ligated to the large BstEII/EcoRI fragment of pAcC9. This latter fragment contains the ATT sequence and the remaining polylinker sequences.

The transfer vector, pAcC12, has the EcoRI GAP fragment of clone 101 inserted in both orientations. The correct orientation was designated pAcC12 GAP 5, while the incorrect orientation was designated pAcC12GAP 101-7. About 2 μ g of either plasmid was transfected into 2 x 10⁵ Sf9 cells, the cells grown for 4 days, isolated by centrifugation, and cell extracts made by solubilizing the cell pellet. The preferred solubilization solution consists of 0.5% NP40, 10 mM Tris HCl, pH 8.0, and 150 mM NaCl. The extract was centrifuged for 15 minutes at 15,000 x g and aliquotes diluted into GAP assay buffer, and assayed for GAP activity as described above. Methods for growing Sf9 cells are well known in the art, and detailed procedures for their cultivation can be found in M. Summers and G. Smith in "A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures", Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 1555 (May, 1987) or in EPO 127,839 to G.E. Smith and M. D. Summers. Preferred media and culturing conditions can be found in co-pending, commonly owned in International Publication No. WO89/01029, titled "Airlift Insect Cell Culture, published February 9, 1989; and International Publication No. WO89/01027, titled "Lipid Microemulsions for Culture Media", published February 8, 1989. These publications and patent applications are hereby incorporated by reference. Figure 7, panel B shows the results. The effect of pAcGAP 5 and pAcGAP 101-7 are shown in lanes 1 and 2, respectively; lane 3 presents a buffer control. Note that pAcGAP 5- stimulates normal ras p21 GTPase activity, whereas it is without effect on the p21 mutants. In contrast, there is no stimulation of GTPase activity by pAcGAP 101-7 of either normal ras p21 proteins or the mutants.

It is important to note that baculovirus can be recovered from Sf9 cells transfected with the above described transfer vectors using the techniques described by Summers and Smith, above. Such virus can be employed to transform cells directly with the appropriate GAP clone.

Synthesis of Peptide Sequences

To determine the GAP's active site for binding to the ras p21 protein, ras p21-GDP complex, or ras p21-GTP complex, several fragments of clone 101 were synthesized and tested. Peptides may be synthesized by methods well known in the art. The preferred method of peptide synthesis is the solid-phase method, described in more detail in Merrifield R.B., (1985) *Sci.*, 232:341-347, on a Biosearch 9500 automated peptide machine, cleaved with hydrogen fluoride, and purified by preparative HPLC using a Waters Delta Prep 3000 instrument, on a 15-20 μ m Vydac C4 PrepPAK column. An alternative method is by means of ABI Automatic Synthesizer.

Thus, peptides corresponding to positions 877-891 (denoted peptide G65), 975-990 (denoted peptide G73), 891-906 (denoted peptide 891), and 890-906 (denoted peptide cGap 13) of the full length GAP were synthesized. (Fig. 9 shows the locations of the peptide sequences; Fig. 10 tabulates the corresponding positions). These peptides were tested for their ability to affect ras p21 protein hydrolysis of GTP in the presence or absence of GAP. It was found that peptide 891 and cGAP 13 inhibit the stimulation of hydrolysis of GTP by p21, both in the presence and absence of GAP, while the other peptides had no effect on the reaction. Peptide 891 has the following amino acid sequence: MRTRVVS GFVFLRLIC. Except for an extra threonine at the beginning of the peptide, cGAP 13 has the same sequence as peptide 891. As shown in Fig. 11, cGAP 13 was pooled from fractions 43 to 46 collected from the Vydac C4 PrepPAK column. The amino acid analysis of cGAP 13 is shown in Figure 12. The mass spectrometer analysis of cGAP 13 is shown in Figure 13. It is worth noting that there is a significant amount of methoxybenzyl present.

Determination of Peptide Sequences Capable of Inhibiting

Hydrolysis of GTP by Ras p21 Both in the Presence and Absence of GAP

The above four peptides, in the following two experiments, were tested for their abilities to inhibit the hydrolysis of GTP by ras p21 protein, in the presence and absence of GAP. The first experiment involved peptides G65, G73 and 891. It was carried out as follows: purified wild type ras p21 protein was incubated with 0.25 μ M 32-P gamma-GTP in 100 mM NaPC pH 6.8, 0.5 mM DTT, 0.5 mM EDTA, 0.005% Na cholate, and 0.5 mg/ml BSA for 15 minutes at 30°C. The mixture was then diluted ten fold with TNM buffer (comprising 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.0, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂). 20 μ l (0.05 μ g of p21) of this mixture was then combined with 2 μ l of the peptide in 25 mM NaOAc, pH 5.5 and incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature. The GAP assay was initiated by the addition of 12 ng GAP in 5 μ l TNM buffer with 1 mg/ml BSA or 5 μ l TNM BSA buffer for the GAP independent reactions, and the resulting mixture was incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The samples were then filtered through nitrocellulose membranes and washed three times with cold TNM. The filters were dried and their radioactivity counted. Graphs based on the data are shown in Figure 14. The y - axis in the charts indicate radioactive counts per minute for the radioactive ras p21-GTP complex. The x - axis indicate the amount of peptides added in nmoles. The first chart serves as a control. In the presence of GAP, the radioactive ras p21-GTP complex is hydrolyzed to GDP and ras p21 protein, thus reducing the resulting amount of radioactive p21-GTP bound to the filter and consequently, the radioactive counts detected. In the absence of GAP, the radioactive counts remained relatively high because of the lack of GAP stimulated hydrolysis. It is important to note, as shown in Figure 14, that even in the absence of GAP, the peptide alone significantly inhibits ras p21 protein

hydrolysis of GTP. The charts show that peptides G65 and G75 do not affect the hydrolysis of GTP. However, peptide 891 adversely affects the hydrolysis of GTP.

Another experiment comparing the efficacy of cGAP 13 and peptide 891 in preventing the hydrolysis of GTP was carried out as follows. The assay measured the ratio of GDP formed resulting from the hydrolysis of GTP to the remaining GTP in the assay solution.

Peptides 891, cGAP 13, and G65 were separately tested in the presence and absence of GAP. Peptide G65, which served as a control, and α -32-P-GTP were used.

The assay was carried out as follows. The p21-GTP was diluted at a ratio of 1 to 10 in an assay buffer consisting of TNM at pH 7.0, 1mM DTT, and 100 μ M GTP. A mixture consisting of 20 λ of p21 at 0.25 μ M, and 2 λ of the peptide (in TNM, 1mM DTT and 100 μ M GTP) was prepared. To this mixture was added 5 λ , i.e. 12ng of GAP diluted in TNM and 1 mg/ml BSA; for experiments without GAP, 5 λ TNM/BSA were added instead. The resulting mixture was incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction was stopped and the nucleotides were eluted from ras p21 protein with 2% SDS, 40 mM EDTA at 65°C for 5 minutes. The nucleotides were chromatographed on PEI Cellulose in 1M LiCl. GTP and GDP spots were visualized with autoradiography and identified by means of standard solutions. The individual spots from the PEI cellulose plates were scrapped and the radioactivity counted.

The ratio of radioactive counts of GDP over GTP was plotted on bar charts (Fig. 15) which shows that at a concentration of 50 to 100 μ M and above, both peptide 891 and cGAP 13 clearly inhibit the hydrolysis of p21-GTP and therefore the production of GDP. Marginal inhibition was observed at 10 μ M concentrations of the peptides. The above inhibitory effects were observed in the presence of GAP. Absent GAP, there is a small but significant change in the amount of GDP formed over the range of peptide concentrations used. G65, the control, exhibits no inhibitory effect on p21-GTP hydrolysis in the presence of GAP.

Peptide Mediated Dissociation of GDP From ras p21-GDP Complex

Peptides 891 and cGAP 13 mediate the dissociation of GDP from ras p21-GDP complex, but not the dissociation of a non-hydrolyzable analog of GTP, GTP γ S, from ras p21-GTP γ S complex. The following experiments confirmed the above. The control used was mastoparan (MP). MP has the following sequence: INLKALAALAKKIL-NH₂. MP was chosen as a control for two reasons. First, like peptide 891, MP was a peptide with four positive charges. Second, MP had been shown to affect a different class of guanine nucleotide-binding proteins, i.e. the GTP-binding regulatory proteins (G proteins). MP mediates the dissociation of GDP from the G proteins. Higashijima, T. et al., 1988, *J. of Biol. Chem.*, 263:6491-6494, entitled, "Mastoparan, a Peptide Toxin from Wasp Venom, Mimics Receptors by Activating GTP-binding Regulatory Proteins (G Proteins)".

The experiment was carried out as follows: N-ras, a member of the ras p21 family, was incubated in 20 mM Tris 7.5, 0.5 mM DTT, 0.1% NP40, 1mM EDTA with 500 nM unlabeled GDP and 10 nM [α -³²P] GDP at 30°C for 30 minutes. The MgCl₂ concentration was then adjusted to 5 mM. Unlabelled GDP (100 μ M) was added and the incubation was continued in 20 mM Tris 7.5, 0.5 mM DTT, 0.1% NP40, 5 mM MgCl₂ with the following peptides respectively: 10 μ M and 50 μ M of 891 peptide, 10 μ M and 50 μ M of MP. No peptide was added to the control medium. At the indicated time points, 10 μ l aliquots (0.5 pmoles) were assayed for bound [α -³²P] GDP by filtration onto nitrocellulose filters using wash buffer containing 20 mM Tris 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, and 5 mM MgCl₂. The results are shown in Figure 16.

As shown in Figure 16, the squares indicate the control medium without any added peptide. After the initial 5 minutes, the radioactive counts of the bound [α -³²P] GDP in the control media was almost constant. The radioactive counts of the media containing MP, at the two concentrations tested closely followed that of the control media. Thus, MP had relatively no effect on the dissociation of the bound [α -³²P] GDP. In contrast, in the presence of peptide 891, the bound [α -³²P] GDP decreased over time. An increase in the concentration of peptide 891 from 10 μ M to 50 μ M caused an increase in the rate and amount of GDP dissociated.

The above experiment was conducted using cGAP 13 which yielded similar results. Additionally, the same experiment using H-ras, another member of the ras p21 family also yielded a similar result for both peptides 891 and cGAP 13.

Further, the above experiment was repeated using peptides 891 and ras p21-GTP γ S. The result is shown in Figure 17. The squares indicate the control medium without any added peptide. The radioactive counts of the control medium closely followed that of peptide 891. The result thus showed that peptide 891 does not cause dissociation of GTP γ S from ras p21-GTP γ S.

Diagnostic Uses of Peptide Sequences

The peptides described herein may be employed in assaying for the presence of ras p21 protein, especially in tumors with an over expression of normal or oncogenic ras p21 protein. The availability of large amounts of these peptides will thus be a valuable addition to present cancer diagnostic methods. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that any fragments of peptide 891 or cGAP 13 which retain the ability for binding to the ras p21 protein or ras p21-GTP complex; and any peptide which competes with peptide 891 or cGAP 13 for binding to ras p21 protein or ras p21-GTP complex would be useful in the following described assay.

For example, ras p21 protein was assayed by means of peptides 891 and cGAP 13 in the following manner. First, labelled ras p21-GTP protein was prepared by incubating a 10 μ M solution of ras p21 protein in 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 0.1 M NaCl, 0.1% NP40, 1 mM EDTA containing 1 μ M GTP γ S³⁵ (1350 Ci/mmol) for 30 minutes at 30°C.

5 The synthetic peptide was immobilized on nitrocellulose filters by pipetting 10 μ l of a 1 mM solution (25 mM Na acetate, pH 5.5) of the peptide onto the filter using vacuum filtration. The filters were preincubated in a blocking buffer containing 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 0.1% bovine serum albumin, 0.1% ovalbumin and 0.05% Tween 20 for 30 minutes at room temperature. The filters were then transferred to 100 μ l of 20 mM Tris at pH 7.5, 0.1% NP40,
10 5 mM MgCl₂. To the filters were added various concentrations, between 1 and 100 μ M, of the free peptide and 1 μ l of the ras p21-GTP γ S³⁵ preparation. Following a 30 minute incubation at room temperature, the buffer was removed and the filters are washed three times with 1 ml each of ice cold 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, containing 5 mM MgCl₂. The filters were dried and the radioactive count per minute (CPM) was determined by scintillation counting.
15 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other assaying methods can be used. For example, the ras p21 protein may be labelled with an enzyme or a fluorogenic material and examined by enzymatic or fluorometric means.

Antibodies to the Peptides

20 Antibodies to peptides cGAP 13 and 891 are produced using standard procedures known in the arts. We hereby incorporate by reference U.S. Patent No. 4,762,706, issued August 9, 1988, to McCormick, *et al.* For example, antibodies are produced by injecting a host animal such as rabbit, rat, goat, mouse, etc., with the peptide or peptide fragment. Before injection, the peptides are first conjugated with keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) or bovine
25 serum albumin (BSA). The conjugation is achieved via the sulfhydryl group in the cysteine residue. A heterobifunctional crosslinking reagent, N-maleimido-6-amino caproyl ester of 1-hydroxy-2-nitro-benzene-4-sulfonic acid sodium salt, was prepared by the following procedure.

One molar equivalent (2.24 g) of 4-hydroxy-3-nitro-benzene sulfonic acid sodium salt
30 (HNSA) was mixed together with one molar equivalent (2.06 g) of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and one molar equivalent (2.10 g) of N-maleimido-6-aminocaproic acid in 25 ml of dimethylformamide (DMF) at room temperature overnight. A white precipitate of dicyclohexyl urea was formed. The precipitate was filtered and 300 ml diethyl ether is added to the mother liquor. After about 10 minutes to 4 hours a gummy solid precipitated from the mother liquor
35 was formed. This solid was found to contain 58% of active HNSA ester and 42% of free HNSA.

The analysis consisted of dissolving a small amount of the precipitate in phosphate buffer at pH 7.0 and measuring absorbance at 406 nm; this reading provides the amount of unreacted free HNSA which is the contaminating material in the HNSA ester preparation. Addition of very small amounts of concentrated strong base (such as 5N NaOH) instantly hydrolyzed the ester formed and a second reading was taken. Subtraction of the first reading from the second yielded the amount of ester in the original material. The solid was then dissolved in DMF and placed on a LH20 Sephadex column and eluted with DMF so that the ester was separated from the contaminating free HNSA. The progress of purification was monitored by thin layer chromatography using eluting solvents of chloroform, acetone and acetic acid (6:3:1 vol/vol). The product was positively identified as mal-sac HNSA ester by its reactivity with amine. The yield of the pure ester was estimated to be approximately 30% of theoretical; the purified material consisted of 99% ester.

The ester thus obtained was found to dissolve fully in water and was found to be stable in water for several hours, provided no nucleophiles were added. When placed in 1N ammonia the ester produced the corresponding amide with a portion hydrolyzed to free acid. The purified ester was found to be stable for extended periods when stored dessicated.

About 0.5 mg of the purified mal-sac HNSA ester was dissolved in 1 ml of distilled water. A 10 μ l aliquot of this solution was diluted into 1 ml of 10 mM phosphate buffer at pH 7.0. The absorbance at 406 nm was used to calculate the concentration of free HNSA as described above. When 50 μ l of 4.8N sodium hydroxide solution was added to the diluted aliquot of ester and mixed, the absorbance of the solution at 406 nm increased significantly, indicating that the hydroxide nucleophile rapidly hydrolyzed the ester to component acid and free HNSA anion.

The difference between the post-base and initial free HNSA concentration represents the concentration of ester. From the actual concentration of ester and protein amino groups the amount of ester to be added to the protein solution to achieve the desired degree of substitution can be calculated.

The purified HNSA ester was then reacted with BSA as follows (the reaction with KLH was similar to this procedure):

A total of 22 mg (20 μ moles) of BSA (of molecular weight 66,296) was dissolved in 2.0 ml of 0.1 M phosphate buffer at pH 7.5 to yield a total amine concentration of 1.0×10^{-2} moles per liter (assuming 59 lysines/BSA molecule). A calculated amount (11 mg, 2.35×10^{-5} moles) of the above-prepared mal-sac HNSA ester (97.7% pure) in powder form was dissolved in 2.0 ml of BSA solution. The reaction was carried out at room temperature. Ten μ l aliquots were removed from the solution at timed intervals and were each diluted into 1.0 ml of 0.01 M phosphate buffer at pH 7.0. The spectrum of each diluted aliquot was recorded using a Hewlett-Packard spectrophotometer and the absorbance at 406 nm measured. A total

of 50 μ l of 4.8N NaOH was then added to each aliquot, each aliquot was mixed and its spectrum retaken and the absorbance at 406 nm measured. The results appear in Table 1.

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TABLE 1

Time (minutes)	Without NaOH			With NaOH			% Ester Remaining in Solution
	Absorb. Peak at 406 nm	Concen. of HNSA (moles/l)	Absorb. Peak at 406 nm	Concen. of HNSA (moles/l)	Concen. of Ester (moles/l)		
0	0.046	1.03×10^{-5}	0.648	1.66×10^{-4}	1.56×10^{-4}		94.0
5	0.095	2.44×10^{-5}	0.547	1.40×10^{-4}	1.16×10^{-4}		82.9
9	0.112	2.87×10^{-5}	0.516	1.32×10^{-4}	1.03×10^{-4}		78.3
14	0.147	3.77×10^{-5}	0.579	1.49×10^{-4}	1.11×10^{-4}		74.5

From the absorbance at 406 nm before and after addition of base the concentration of ester remaining and the percent ester reacted were determined for the reaction mixtures. The results show that the reaction rate is essentially linear over a 15 minute period.

At 15 minutes of reaction time, the reaction was stopped by applying the reaction mixture to a PD10 desalting Sephadex G-25 column (Pharmacia, Inc.) equilibrated with 0.1 M phosphate buffer at pH 6.0. It was found that 2.6×10^{-3} moles/l of the ester had reacted and thus 25.9% of the 59 epsilon-amino groups of BSA were presumably substituted. Thus, the product contained 16 mal-sac groups per molecule.

The product of the first reaction, mal-sac-BSA (or mal-sac-KLH), was isolated by applying the reaction mixture to a PD10 desalting Sephadex G-25 column equilibrated with 0.1 M phosphate buffer at pH 6.0. The column was eluted with 0.1 M phosphate buffer in 1.0 ml fractions. The column elution was followed by monitoring the absorbance spectrum, and peak fractions containing the mal-sac-BSA were pooled. cGAP 13 or peptide 891 synthesized as described above are added and the pooled mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. The conjugates are subjected to extensive dialysis against distilled water and lyophilization, and in some cases are analyzed for changes in amino acid composition.

New Zealand white rabbits are immunized with the KLH derivatives of the peptides by peripheral lymph node injection in Freund Complete Adjuvant followed a few weeks later by subcutaneous (sub. q.) injection in Freund Incomplete Adjuvant. Three additional sub. q. injections are given at several week intervals. One or more month later intravenous boosts are given a few days apart and the serum sample taken several days later.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that monoclonal antibodies to the above peptides are produced by means of hybridoma technique, as described in this "Detailed Description of the Invention."

25 Diagnostic Use of Antibodies

The antibodies described above can be employed in assaying for the presence of ras p21 protein, especially in tumors with an over expression of ras p21 protein. The availability of large amounts of these antibodies will thus be a valuable addition to present cancer diagnostic methods. Antibodies to cGAP 13 and peptide 891 are used. However, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that any antibodies to the following are usable in the assay: fragments of peptide 891 or cGAP 13 which retain the ability for binding to the ras p21 protein, ras p21-GDP complex, or ras p21-GTP complex; and any peptide which competes with peptide 891 or cGAP 13 for binding to ras p21 protein, ras p21-GDP complex, or ras p21-GTP complex.

35 An example of the assay method is by means of peptide 891, labelled p21 protein, and antibody to peptide 891. The antibodies to peptide 891 are bound to a solid support. They

can be immobilized on any of the common supports used in immunometric assays. Among these are filter paper, plastic beads or test tubes made from polyethylene, polystyrene, polypropylene or other suitable materials. Also useful are particulate materials such as agarose, crosslinked dextran, and other polysaccharides. The techniques for such bonding are well known to those skilled in the art. For example, antibodies can be bound to polysaccharide polymers using the process described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,645,852.

5 The procedure for labelling of p21 is as described previously for the diagnostic uses of the peptide sequences. Sample of labelled p21 protein and peptide 891 are incubated to form a conjugate of peptide 891 and p21. A suspension of antibody immobilized on agarose particles is then added and the mixture is allowed to incubate in order to form an antibody-peptide 891-
10 p21 complex. Following the incubation periods, the agarose particles are washed by addition of buffer and centrifuged. After removal of the washing liquid by aspiration, the resulting pellet of agarose particles is then counted for bound labelled p21. The control for this experiment follows the same procedure but uses a known amount of labelled p21. The determination of the amount of p21 in the sample is arrived at by comparing the resulting
15 radioactive counts of the control and the sample.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other assaying methods can be used. For example, the ras p21 protein is labelled with an enzyme or a fluorogenic material and examined by enzymatic or fluorometric means.

20 Methods for Using the Peptides in Treatment of Human Cancer

Administering peptides to the ras oncogenic transformed cells can revert their oncogenic behavior. The optimal dosage will revert the tumor cells to normal, but will have minimal or no adverse effect on normal cells. Therefore, as another feature of this invention, there is also disclosed methods of administering to a human the peptides or the peptides conjugated to a
25 ligand (hereinafter refer to as peptide-ligand) to treat tumors caused by ras oncogenes. Examples of the ligand are antibody or peptide which recognize the ras oncogenic transformed cells. The conjugation is carried out according to procedures known in the art. An example of the procedure is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 4,340,535 which is hereby incorporated in whole.

30 The strategy used in treating a particular individual depends on the status of the individual and the objective of the treatment. The dosage varies with such factors as the size and age of the individual, stage of the disease, the concurrent treatments being given, e.g. radiotherapy, and the type of peptide or peptide-ligand used. In any treatment, the peptide or peptide-ligand must be administered to individuals in a manner capable of getting an effective
35 dose into the blood stream and subsequently to the tumor cells to revert them to normal.

The peptide or peptide-ligand is administered by any suitable route including oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intra-arterial and intradermal). Examples are intravenous injection and desirable blood levels may be maintained by a continuous infusion or by intermittent infusions. It will be appreciated that the preferred route may vary based on the factors discussed in the previous paragraph.

The peptide or peptide-ligand may be used in therapy in conjunction with other medicaments or radiotherapy. The peptide or peptide-ligand may be presented as part of a pharmaceutical formulation. The formulations of the present invention comprise at least one administered ingredient, i.e., a peptide or peptide-ligand, together with one or more acceptable carriers thereof and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient. Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets.

The following is an example of the procedure: the patient is administered intravenous infusion of the peptide or peptide-ligand in a physiologically acceptable carrier at a starting dose of 2.0-20 mg/m² daily for five days. By reverting the oncogenic cells to normal, the peptide or peptide-ligand prevents the over proliferation of the cells. Thus, the tumor stops growing. Further, the cells which have reverted to normal, but still containing the ras oncogenes, are killed by chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy administered in conjunction with the peptide or peptide-ligand treatment. At the end of the five-day period, the patient is evaluated. The evaluation includes physical examination and extensive laboratory testing. The tests include evaluation for toxicity and specific tests directed to the particular tumor involved. For example, in the case of leukemia, the tests include determination of white blood cell count. If the patient's condition is stable, he is re-treated at the same dosage twice per week and evaluated weekly. Provided the patient's condition is stable, the treatment is continued for five months. At the end of the five month period, the patient is again evaluated and x-rayed. Comparison of the pre-treatment and post-treatment x-ray photographs indicates the efficacy of the combined treatments by showing whether the tumor has grown further or reduced in size. According to the efficacy of the combined treatments, and the patient's condition, the peptide or peptide-

ligand dosage, the chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy may be increased or maintained constant for the duration of treatment. The patient's condition and the status of the tumor is monitored periodically through physical exam, laboratory test and x-ray. The starting dose of peptide or peptide-ligand, chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy is reduced for a patient who exhibits adverse reaction.

5 The formulations of this invention may include other agents conventional in the art having regard to the type of formulation in question. Further, the above treatment methods are by way of example, and do not preclude those known by persons skilled in the art.

Deposit of Biological Materials: The following plasmids have been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection on October 11, 1988.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>ATCC No.</u>	<u>CMCC No.</u>
pAcC GAP 5 (pAcC12 GAP 5)	67821	3437
pGAP 16-4 (Clone 16)	40503	3479
pGAP-SLE1 (Clone Sleepy)	40504	3480

15 Having generally described the invention, it will be appreciated that the scope of the invention is limited only by the appended claims, and not by the particular materials and methods described above.

WE CLAIM:

1. A peptide capable of interacting with ras p21 protein to inhibit hydrolysis of GTP.
- 5 2. A peptide capable of interacting with ras p21-GTP complex to inhibit hydrolysis of GTP.
3. A peptide capable of interacting with ras p21 protein to inhibit GAP stimulated hydrolysis of GTP.
- 10 4. A peptide capable of interacting with ras p21-GTP complex to inhibit GAP stimulated hydrolysis of GTP.
- 5 15 5. A peptide comprising a sequence functionally similar to a fragment of a GAP protein, said fragment being capable of binding to ras p21 protein.
6. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide of claim 5 for binding to ras p21 protein.
- 20 7. A peptide comprising a sequence functionally similar to a fragment of a GAP protein, said fragment being capable of binding to ras p21-GTP complex.
8. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide of claim 7 for binding with ras p21-GTP complex.
- 25 9. A peptide, that binds to ras p21 protein, comprising the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.
- 10 30 10. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide of claim 9 for binding to ras p21 protein.
11. A peptide, that binds to ras p21-GTP complex, comprising the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

12. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide of claim 11 for binding to ras p21-GTP complex.

13. A peptide, that binds to ras p21 protein, comprising the formula: Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

14. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide of claim 13 for binding to ras p21 protein.

15. A peptide, that binds to ras p21-GTP, comprising the formula: Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

16. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide of claim 15 for binding to ras p21-GTP complex.

17. A fragment of the peptide of claim 9 which retains the ability to bind to ras p21 protein.

18. A fragment of the peptide of claim 9 which retains the ability to bind to ras p21-GTP complex.

19. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide fragment of claim 17 for binding to ras p21 protein.

20. A peptide capable of competing with the peptide fragment of claim 18 for binding to ras p21-GTP complex.

21. A method for assaying for p21 protein comprising detecting p21 protein bound to a peptide that inhibits hydrolysis of GTP.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein said peptide comprises a sequence based on a fragment of GAP protein that inhibits GAP stimulated hydrolysis of GTP.

23. A method according to claim 22, wherein said peptide comprises the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

24. A method according to claim 22, wherein said peptide comprises the formula:
Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

25. A method for assaying for p21 protein in a sample comprising the steps of:

- a) labelling the ras p21 protein,
- b) forming a complex comprising labelled ras p21 protein and a peptide by contacting the labelled ras p21 protein to the peptide, said peptide being capable of binding to the ras p21 protein to inhibit hydrolysis of GTP, and
- c) detecting said complex.

26. A method according to claim 25, wherein the peptide comprises a sequence functionally similar to a fragment of GAP protein that inhibits the hydrolysis of GTP.

27. A method according to claim 25, wherein the peptide comprises the formula:
Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

28. A method according to claim 25, wherein the peptide comprises the formula:
Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

29. A method for assaying for ras p21 protein according to claim 25, wherein detecting said ras p21-GTP complex comprises labelling said ras p21 protein with radioactive GTP, and detecting said GTP.

30. A method according to claim 29, wherein said peptide comprises a sequence based on a fragment of GAP protein that inhibits GAP stimulated hydrolysis of GTP.

31. A method according to claim 30, wherein said peptide comprises the formula:
Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

32. A method according to claim 30, wherein said peptide comprises the formula:
Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

33. A method according to claim 25, wherein the peptide is a fragment, of a first peptide, which retains the ability to bind to ras p21 protein; the first peptide comprises the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

34. A method for determination of the presence or concentration of p21 in a sample comprising the steps of:

- a) labelling the ras p21-GTP complex,
- b) forming a conjugate by contacting the labelled ras p21-GTP complex to a peptide, said peptide being capable of binding to the ras p21-GTP complex to inhibit the hydrolysis of GTP, and
- c) detecting the resulting conjugate or its concentration.

35. A method according to claim 34, wherein the peptide comprises a sequence functionally similar to a fragment of GAP protein that inhibits the hydrolysis of GTP.

36. A method according to claim 34, wherein the peptide comprises the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

37. A method according to claim 34, wherein the peptide comprises the formula: Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

38. A method according to claim 34, wherein the peptide is a fragment, of a first peptide, which retains the ability to bind to ras p21-GTP complex; the first peptide comprises the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

39. An antibody to a peptide, said peptide comprises the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

40. An antibody to a peptide, said peptide comprises the formula: Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

41. A method for assaying for p21 in a sample, comprising the steps of:

- (a) forming a conjugate of p21 and a peptide that inhibits p21 hydrolysis of GTP,
- (b) contacting the peptide-p21 conjugate with an antibody to the peptide; and
- (d) detecting the conjugate.

42. A method according to claim 41, wherein the peptide comprises a sequence functionally similar to a fragment of GAP protein that inhibits the hydrolysis of GTP.

43. A method according to claim 41, wherein the peptide comprises the formula:
Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

44. A method according to claim 41, wherein the peptide comprises the formula:
Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

5 45. A method of treating a human having a tumor burden, comprising administering
to said human an effective amount of a peptide; said peptide comprises a fragment of a GAP
protein, that is capable of binding to a member selected from the group consisting of: ras p21
protein, ras p21-GTP complex, and ras p21-GDP complex.

10 46. A method according to claim 45, wherein the peptide is capable of inhibiting
hydrolysis of GTP by ras p21 protein.

15 47. A method according to claim 45, wherein the peptide is capable of inhibiting
hydrolysis of GTP by ras p21 protein in the presence of GAP.

20 48. A method according to claim 45, wherein the peptide is capable of displacing
GAP from a member selected from the group consisting of: ras p21 protein, ras p21-GTP
complex, and ras p21-GDP complex.

25 49. A method according to claim 46, wherein the peptide is bound to a ligand
which recognizes ras oncogenic transformed cells.

50. A method according to claim 45, wherein the peptide is administered
parenterally.

51. A method according to claim 45, wherein the peptide comprises the formula:
Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

30 52. A method according to claim 45, wherein the peptide comprises the formula:
Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

53. A method according to claim 46, wherein the peptide is a fragment of a peptide comprising the formula: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys; said fragment retaining the ability to bind to a member selected from the group consisting of: ras p21 protein, ras p21-GTP complex, and ras p21-GDP complex.

5 54. A method of treating a human having cancer, comprising administering to said human an effective amount of a peptide; said peptide being capable of competing with GAP or a fragment of GAP protein for binding to a member selected from the group consisting of: ras p21 protein, ras p21-GTP complex, and ras p21-GDP complex.

10 55. A method according to claim 54, wherein the peptide is capable of inhibiting hydrolysis of GTP by ras p21 protein.

56. A peptide capable of binding to ras p21-GDP complex and mediating the dissociation of GDP from said complex.

15 57. The peptide of claim 56, wherein said peptide comprises a fragment of a GAP protein.

20 58. The peptide of claim 57, wherein said peptide comprises the formula selected from the group consisting of: Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys, and Thr-Met-Arg-Thr-Arg-Val-Val-Ser-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Leu-Arg-Leu-Ile-Cys.

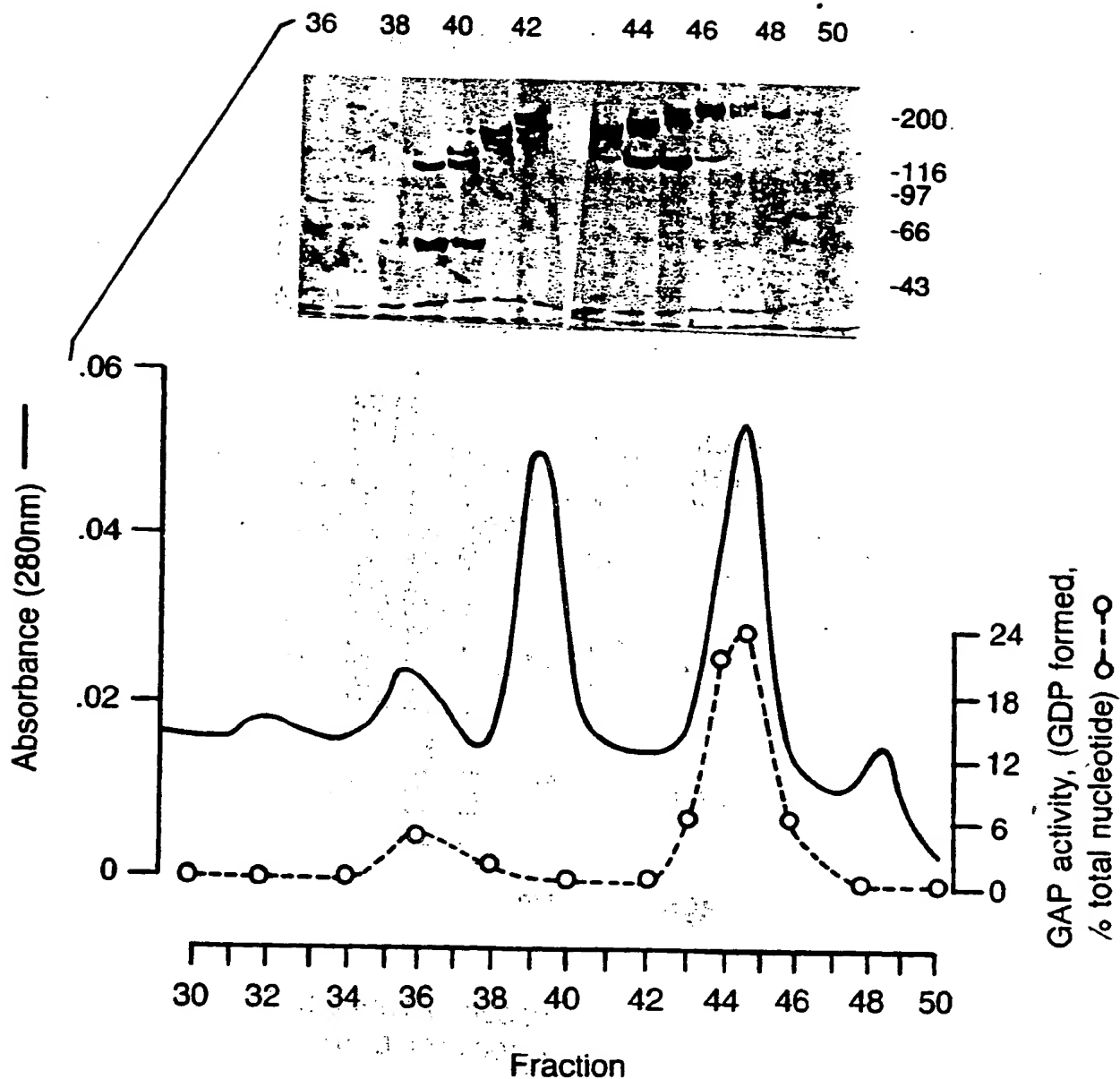
25 59. A peptide capable of competing with the peptides of claim 58 for binding to ras p21-GDP complex and mediating the dissociation of GDP from said complex.

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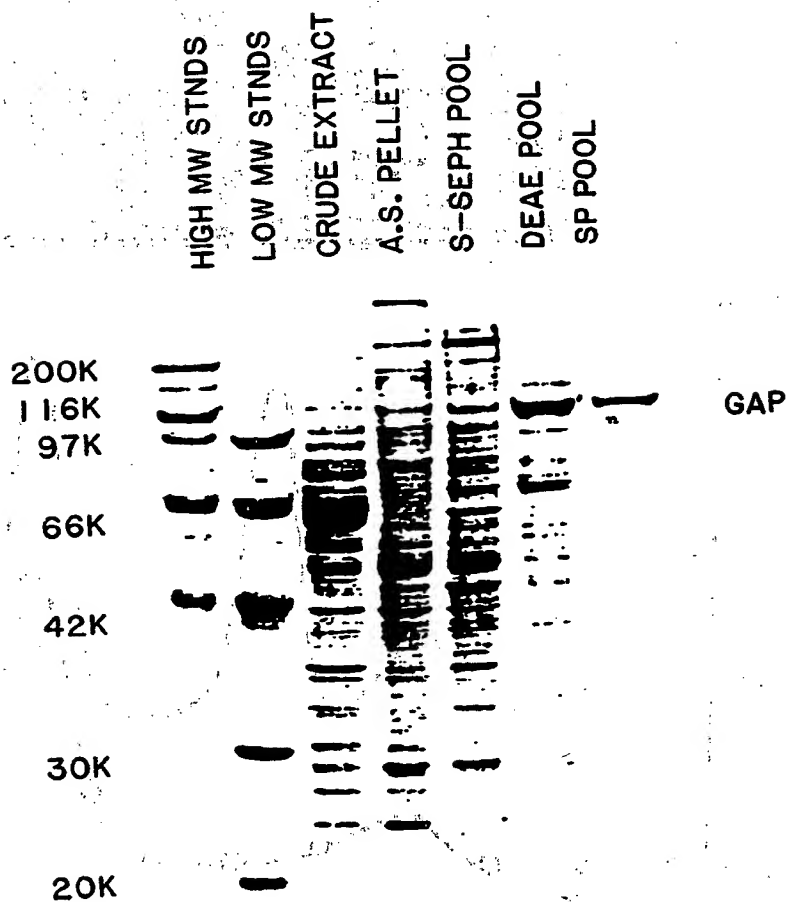
40

FIG. 1



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FIG. 2



REDUCED 10% SDS PAGE
(COOMASSIE-STAINED)

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

3 / 20

ILE MET PRO GLU GLU GLU TYR SER GLU PHE LYS

ATC ATG CCC GAG CAG GAG TAC TCC GAG TTC AAG
T A I G T A G AGC T

Ile MET Pro Glu Glu Glu Tyr Ser Glu Phe Lys

GW13 5'ATC ATG CCT GAG CAG GAG TAC TCT GAG TTC AAG'3

GW15 5'ATC ATG CCT GAG CAG GAG TAC AGT GAG TTC AAG'3

5 GW17 5'ATC ATG CCT GAG GAG GAG TAC TCT GAG TTC AAG'3

GW19 5'ATC ATG CCT GAG GAG GAG TAC AGT GAG TTC AAG'3

FIG. 5A

FIG. 5D.

[illegible]

681 ACCAIIITTAAGGATTATGCIATGIGGAGATTACIACAIIGGIGGAGACGGTIIITICACIGICAGACCIAAAGGTTATACAGICATGTTCTIG 780
 229 H F R I I A M C G D Y Y I G G R R F S S L S D L I G Y Y S H V S C 261

 781 TTIGCTTAAGGAGAAAAATTACTTTACCCAGTTGCACCAGCCAGAGGAGTAGAAGGCGGTGACGAGCTATTCTACCTTACACAAAAGTAGCA 880
 262 L L K G E K L L Y P V A P P E P V E D R R R V R A I L P Y T K V P 294

 891 GACACTGATGAATAAGTTCTTAAAGGAGATATGTTCTTCAATGAATTAGAGATGGATGGATGGGTTACAAATTAAGAACAGATGAAC 980
 295 D T D E I S F L K G D M F I V H N E L E D G W M V T N L R T D E Q 328

 981 AAGGCCTTATTGTTGAAGACCTAGTAGAAGAGGTGGCGGGAAGAAGATCCACATGAAGGAAAAATATGGTTCATCGGAGATTTCCTCAACAGGAAGC 1080
 329 G L I V E D L V E E V G R E E D P H E G K I W F H G K I S K Q E A 361

 1081 TTATAATTTIACIACAGTGGTCAAGICTCCAGTTTICIGAGCCCTCAGATAATACIACCIGCGGATTTACATTTATTTCCGGACCAATGAA 1180
 362 Y N L L M T V G Q V C S F L V R P S D N T P G D Y S L Y F R T N E S 394/20

 1181 AATATTCAGCGATTAAATATGTCACAGCCCAACAATCAGTTTATGATGGAGCGCGGATTATAACAGCAGTGGGACATCATAGATCAGATCGAA 1280
 395 N I Q R F K I C P T P N N Q F M M G G R Y Y N S I G D I I D H Y R K 428

 1281 AAGAACAGATTGTTGAAGGATATTATCTTAAGGAACCTGTACCAATCCAGGATCAAGAACAAGTACTCAATGACACAGTGGATGGCAAGGAATCTATAA 1380
 429 E Q I V E G Y Y L K E P V P M Q D Q E Q V L N D T V D G K E I Y N A 461

 1381 TACCATCCGTCGTAAGAAGGATGCCCTTTTATAAAACATTGTTAAGAAGTTATCTTCGAAAGGCGCAAGGAAACGTTGGAAAATTTATAT 1480
 462 T I R R K T K D A F Y K N I V K K G Y L L K K G K G K R W K N L Y 494

 1481 TTTATCTTAGAGGTAGTGCATGCCCAACTTATTATTGAAAGCGGAAAGGAGCTACCAACCAAGGATTAAATAGATCTCAGTGTATGTTCTGTCT 1580
 495 F I L E G S D A Q L I Y F E S E K R A T K P K G L I D L S V C S V Y 528

 1581 AIGICGTTCAIGATGCTCTTTGGCAGGCCCAACIGTTTICAGATAGTGTTCAGCACITTAGIGAAGAACATTACATCTTTTACTTTTCAGGAGAAAC 1680
 529 V V H D S L F G R P N - C F Q I V V Q H F S E E H Y I F Y F A G E T 561

FIG. 5B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

1681 TCCAGAACAAGCAGGATGGATGAAGGCTCTCGAGGCAATTTGCAATTTACGAAAGTAGTCCAGGACATCCAAATAAGCCCTTCGTCAGGTCAGC 1780
 562 P E Q A E D W M K G L Q A F C N L R K S S P G T S N K R L R Q V S 594

 1781 AGCCTTGTTTACATATGAAGAAGCCCATAACTCCAGTAAACATTTTACTAATCCATATTGTAACATCTACCTGAATAGTGTCACAGTAGCAAAAA 1880
 595 S L V L H I E E A H K L P V K H F T N P Y C N I Y L N S V Q V A K T 628

 1881 CTCATGCAAGGGAAGGCAAAACCCAGTATGGTCAGAGAGTTTGCTTTGATGATCTCTCTGACATCAATAGATTIGAAATAACCTCTAGTAATAA 1980
 629 H A R E G Q N P V W S E E F V F D D L P P D I N R F E I T L S N K 661

 1981 AACAAAGAAAGCAAGATCCCTGATATCTTATTTATGGCTGCCAGTTGAGCGGATTACAGAAAGGCAATGCCACAGATGAATGGTTTCGTCAGCTCC 2080
 662 T K K S K D P D I L F M R C Q L S R L Q K G H A T D E W F L L S S 694

 2081 CATATACCAATTAAGGTATGAACAGGGTCCCTGGCTGTCGAGCAGGATACCTCTATGGAAAAAATCATGCCAGAGAAGAGTACAGTGAATTTAAAG 2180
 695 H I P L K G I E P G S L R V R A R Y S M E K I M P E E Y S E F K E 728

 2181 AGCTTATACGCAAAAGCACTTCATGTAGTCTATGCTTATCATCATGTATGTGGACAAGACCGACACTACTGGCCAGCATCTCTACTGAGGATTTTCT 2280
 729 L I L Q K E L H V V Y A L S H V C G Q D R T L L A S I L L R I F L 761

 2281 TCACGAAAGCTTGAATCGTTGTTATGCACACTAAATGACAGAGAAATAAGCATGGAAGATGAAGCCAGTACCTATTTTCGAGCCACAACACTTCCA 2380
 762 H E K L E S L L L C T L N D R E I S M E D E A T T L F R A T T L A 794

 2381 AGCACCTTGATGGAGCAGTATATGAAGCCACTGCTACACAGTTTGTTCATCATGCTTTGAAAGACTCTATTTTAAAGATAATGGAAGCAAGCAGTCTT 2480
 795 S T L M E Q Y M K A T A T Q F V H A L K D S I L K I M E S K Q S C 828

 2481 GTGAGTAAAGTCCATCAAGTTAGAAAAAATGAAGATGGAACACACTAATTAACACACCCTATTGAACATACTTTICAGAGCTTIGGAGACAAAATATTCAT 2580
 829 E L S P S K L E K N E D V N T N L T H L L N I L S E L V E K I F M 861

 2581 GGCTTCAGAAATACTCCACGACATTGAGATATATTATGGGTGTTTACAGAAATCTGTTACAGATAAGTGGCTACAATAACCATGAGAACAAAGA 2680
 862 A S E I L P P T L R Y I Y G C L Q K S V Q H K W P T N T T M R T R 894

FIG. 5C

[illegible]

FIG. 5D

4181 AAAAAA 4187

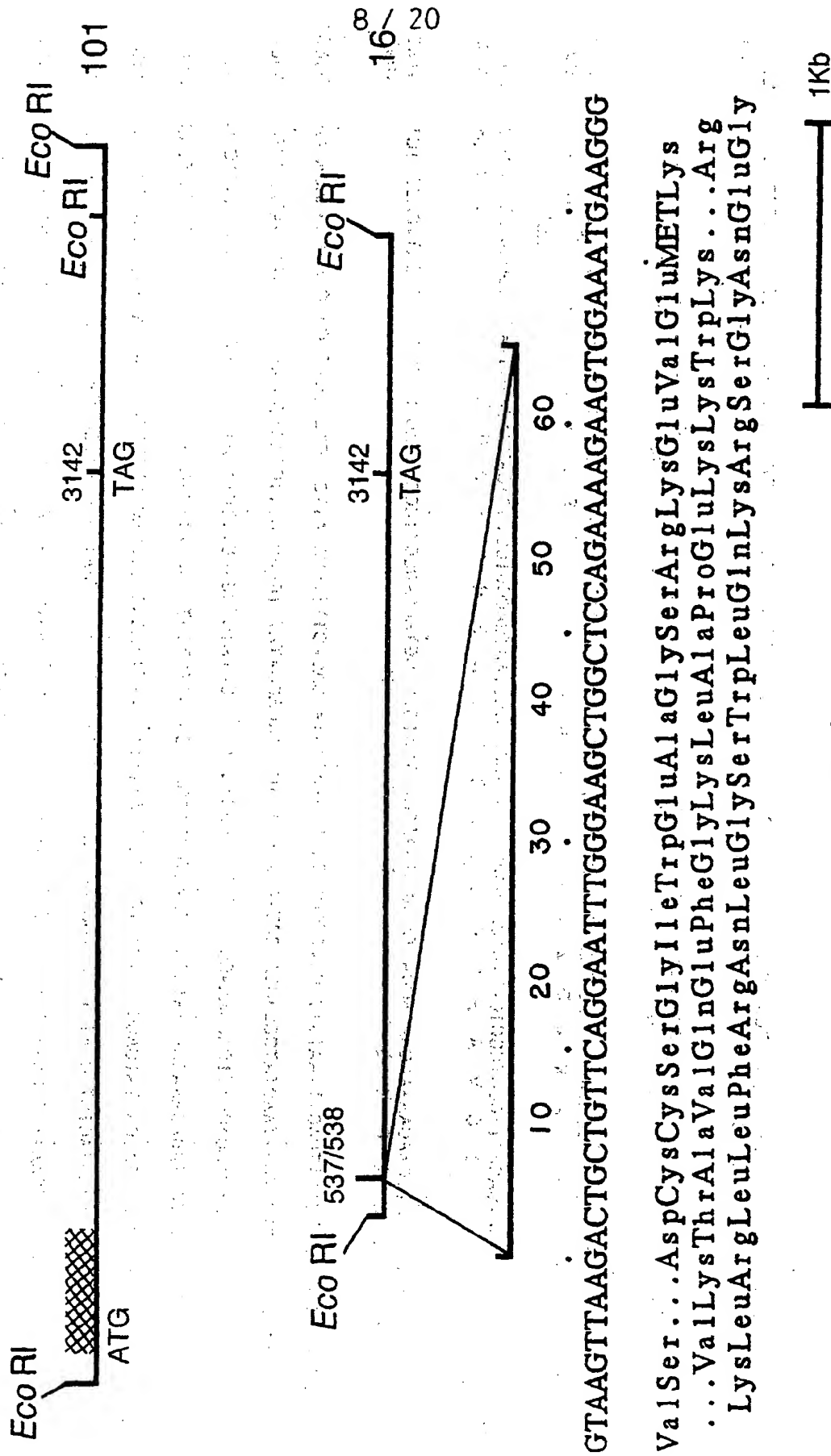
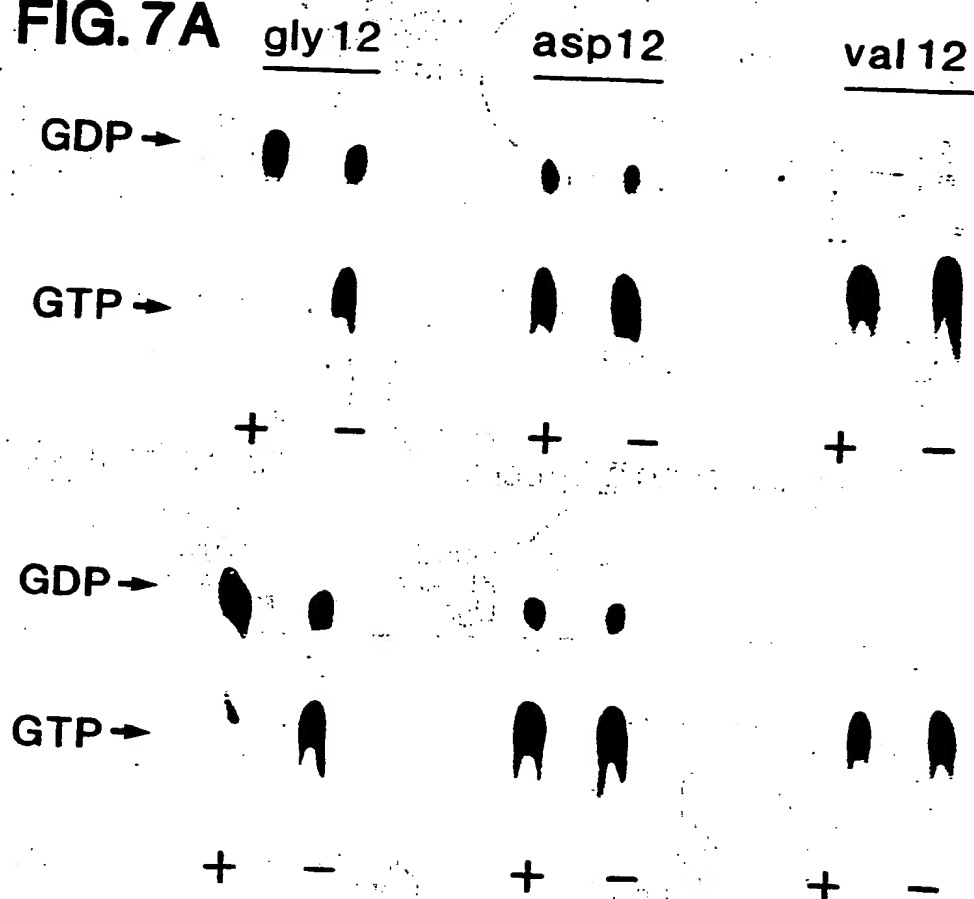
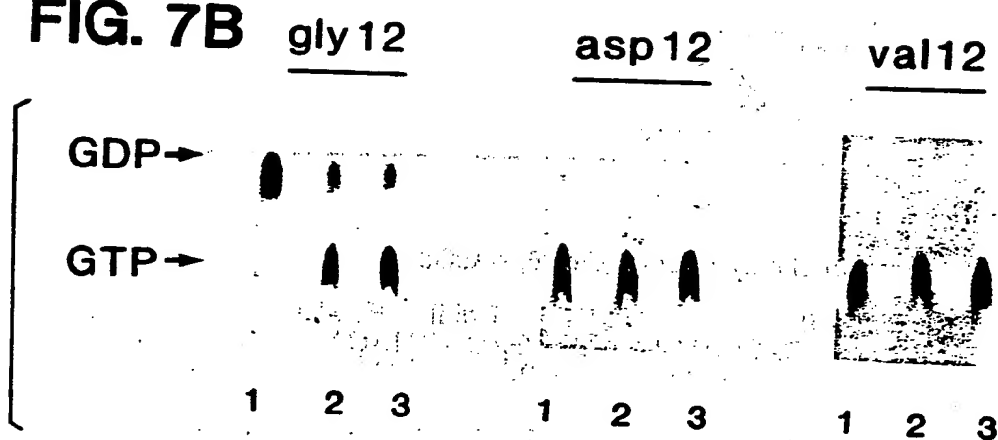
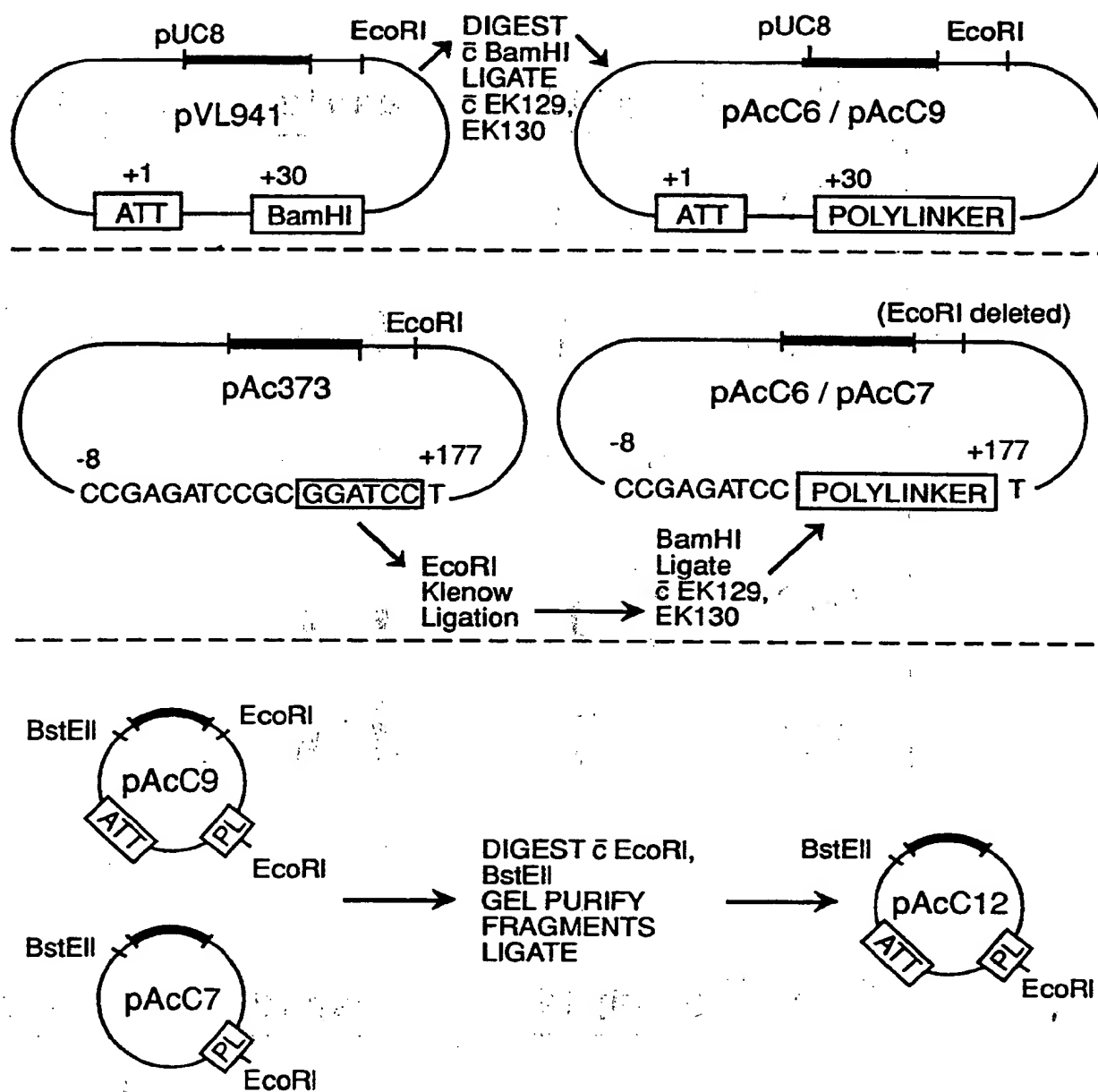


FIG. 6

FIG. 7A**FIG. 7B**

10 / 20



Orientation of polylinker in pAcC6, pAcC8 :

BamHI Sac I Bgl II Eco RI Sma I
 GATCCACCATGGAGCTCGAGATCTAGAATTCTGCAGCCCGGGTACCGATC
 Nco I Xho I Xba I Pst I Kpn I

Orientation of polylinker in pAcC7, pAcC9, and pAcC12 :

Sma I Eco RI Bgl II Sac I BamHI
 GATCGGTACCCGGGCTGCAGAATTCTAGATCTCGAGCTCCATGGTGGATC
 Kpn I Pst I Xba I Xho I Nco I

FIG. 8

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

681 ACCATTTAGGATTATGCTATGCTGGAGATTACTACATGGTGGAGACGTTTTCTTCTACTGTCTAGACCTAATAGGTATTACAGTCAATGTTCTTG 780
229 H F R I I A M C G D Y Y I G G R R F S S L S D L I G Y Y S H V S C 261

781 TTTGCTTAAGGAGAAAAATTACTTTACCCAGTTGCACCACAGAGCCAGTAGAAGGGGTGTACGAGCTATTCTACCTTACACAAAAGTACCA 880
262 L L K G E K L L Y P V A P P E P V E D R R R V R A I L P Y T K V P 294

881 GACACTGATGAATAAGTTTCTTAAAGGAGATATGTTCATTGTTCATAATGAATTAGAGATGGATGGGTGCTTACAAATTTAAGAACAGATGAAC 980
295 D T D E I S F L K G D M F I V H N E L E D G W M V T N L R T D E Q 328

981 AAGCCTTATTGTTGAAGACCTAGTAGAAGGTGGCGGGAAGAGATCCACATGAAGGAAAAATATGGTCCATGGGAAGATTTCACAAACAGGAAGC 1080
329 G L I V E D L V E E V G R E E D P H E G K I W F H G K I S K Q E A 361

1081 TTATAATTACTAATGACAGTTGGTCAAGTCTGAGTTTCTTGTGAGCCCTCAGATAATACCTCTGCGGATTATTCACCTTATTTCCGACCAATGAA 1180
362 Y N L L M T Y G Q [V] C S F L V R P S D N T P G D Y S L Y F R T [N] E [S] 394

1181 AATATTCAGCGATTAAATATGTCCAAAGCCCAACATCAGTTTATGATGGAGCGCGTATTATAACAGCATTGGGACATCATAGATCACTATCGAA 1280
395 N I Q R F K I C P T P N N Q F M M G G R Y Y N S I G D I I D H Y R K 428

1281 AAGAACAGATTGTTGAAGGATATTATCTTAAGGAACCTGTACCAATGCAGGATCAAGAACAGTACTCAATGACACAGTGGATGGCAAGGAATCTATAA 1380
429 E Q I V E G Y Y L K E P V P M Q D Q E Q V L N D [T] V D G K E I Y N [A] 461

1381 TACCATCGGTCTGTAACAAACGATGCCITTTATATAAACATTTGTTAAGAAAGGTATCTCTGAAAAGGGCAAGGAACGTTGGAATAATTATAT 1480
462 T I R R K T K D A F Y K N I V K K G Y L L K K G K G K R W K N L Y 494

1481 TTATCTTAGAGGTAGTGATGCCCAACTTATTTTGAAGCGMAAACGAGCTACCAACCAAGGATTATAGTCTCAGTGTATGTTCTGCT 1580
495 F I L E G S D A Q L I Y F E S E K R A T K P K G L I D L S V C S V Y 528

1581 ATGTCGTTGATAGTCTCTTTGGCAGGCCAAACIGTTTTTCAGATAGTTCACCACTTTAGTGAAGAACATTACATCTTTTACTTTGCAGGAGAAAC 1680
529 V V H D S L F G R P N -C F Q I V V Q H F S E E H Y I F Y F A G E T 561

FIG. 9B

1681	TCCAGAACAGCAGAGGATTCGATGAAGGCTCGCAGGCATTTTGCAATTTACGGAAGTAGTCCAGGACATCCCAATAACGCCCTTCGTCAGGTCAGC	1780
562	P E Q A E D W M K G L Q A F C N L R K S S P G T S N K R L R Q V S	594
1781	AGCCTTGTTTACATATTGAAGAGCCCAATAAACCAGTAAACATTTTACTAATCCATATTGTAACATCTACCTGAATAGTGTCACAGTAGCAAAAA	1880
595	S L <u>V I</u> L H I E E A H K L P V K H F T N P Y C N I Y L N S V Q V A K T	628
1881	CTCATGCAAGGGAAGGCAAAACCAGTAIGGICAGAGAGTTTGCTTTGATGAICITTCCTCCIGACATCAATAGATTGAAATAACICITTAGTAATAA	1980
629	H A R E G Q N P V W S E E F V F D D L P P D I N R F E I T L S N K	661
1981	AACAAGAAAGCAAGATCCTGATATCTTATTATCGCTGCCAGTTGAGCCGATTACAGAAAGGCGATGCCACAGATGAATGGTTCTCGTCAGCTCC	2080
662	T K K S K D P D I L F M R C Q L S R L Q K G H A T D E W F L L S S	694
2081	CATATACCATTAAGGTAITGAACCGGTCCTGGGTCGAGCAGGATACIATGGAATAATCAIGCCAGAGAAGAGTACAGTGAATTTAAAG	2180
695	H I P L K G I E P G S L R V R A R Y S M E K I M P E E E Y S E F K E	728
2181	AGCTTATCTGCAAAAGGAACCTTCATGTAGTCTATGCTTTATCACAIGTATGTCGACAGACCGGACACTACTGGCCAGCATCCCTACTGAGGATTTTCT	2280
729	L I L Q K E L H V V Y A L S H V C G Q D R T L L A S I L L <u>R K</u> I F L	761
2281	TCACGAAAGCCTTGAAATCGTGTGTTATGCCACACTAAATGACAGAGAAATAAGCATGGAAGATGAAGCGACTACCCCTATTTCGAGCCACAACACTTGCA	2380
762	H E K L E S L L L C T L N D R E I S M E D E A T T L F R A T T L A	794
2381	AGCACCTTGATGGAGCAGTATATGAAGCCACTGCTACACAGTTTGTTCACTGCTTGAAGACICITATTTAAAGATAATGGAAGCAAGCAGCTCT	2480
795	S T L M E Q <u>Y S</u> M K A T A T Q F V H H A L K D S I L <u>K R</u> I M E S K Q S C	828
2481	GTGAGTTAAGTCCATCAAGTTAGAAAAAATGAAGATGAGACACIAAATTAACACACCTTATGACATAGCTTTTCAGAGCTTGTGGAGAAAATATTCAI	2580
829	E L S P S K L E K N E D V N T N L <u>T A</u> H L L N I L S E L V E K I F M	861
2581	GGCTTCAGAAATACTCCACCGACATTGAGATATATTATGGTGTTTACAGAAATCTGTTACAGATAAGTGGCCTACAAATACCACTGAGAACAGA	2680
862	A S E I L P P T L R Y I Y C L C L Q K S V Q H K W P T N T T <u>I M R T R</u>	894

CGAP 13

G65

FIG.9C

PEPTIDE

2681 GTGTTAGTGGTTTGGTTTCTTCGACATCATCTGCTCCCATCTCTGAATCCAGGAIGTTCATATCATCTCAGATTCTCCATCTCTCTCTGCAA 2780
 895 V V S G F V F L R L I C P A I L N P R M F N I I S D S P S P I A A R 928
 891
 2781 GAACACTGATATTAGTGGCTAAATCTGTCAGAACTTAGCAATCTTGGAATTTGGAGCTAAGGAGCCCTACATGGAAGGTGTCAATCCATTCATCAA 2880
 929 T L I L V A K S V Q N L A N L V E F G A K E P Y M E G V N P F I K 961
 2881 AAGCAACAAACATCGTATGATCATGTTTITAGATGAATCTGGGAATGTACCTGAACCTTCGGGACACTACAGACCAATTCTAGAAAGGACCTGTCCCGTGAT 2980
 962 S N K H R M I M F L D E L G N V P E L P D T T E H S R T D L S R D C 994
 673
 2981 TTACGACCATTCGATGAGATTGGCGTGCATTCAGATGAACCTTCGAACGGTCAGTAAIGAGCGGTGGTGGACAGCAGCAGCTATTGAAAGGCTTCG 3080
 995 L A A L H E I C V A H S D E L R T L S N E R G A Q Q H V L K L L A 1028
 3081 CTATAACAGAACCTTCACAAACAAACAGTATACAAACCAATGATGTCAGGAGCCCTTCGCCCCAGIGTTCGCAIGGATTCAGCAIGT 3180
 1029 I T E L L Q Q K Q N Q Y T K T N D V R 1047 14/20 3280
 3181 CCAACATGGTAAATTCACATTCAGTTTAAATGCTCTTCTGCTTGGCAAAATAGCACACATTTCCACATTCAGTGTGAGCTATGCAAAACAAA 3380
 3281 TCCAAGATTCGCTGGTGAATAACTATGCCAGCAACCTTGTAGCTATCTGTCAGGATATTGCCACTATTTCCACATGGAAATCAATCTTAAACAACCTC 3480
 3381 TCACCTTGGGTACAGACCACCTTTCACAAAACGAAATGCTATGACTGTATCTTGATACTCGAATTCACAAATATATTTTCAGTACACCCAGTTGCC 3580
 3481 AAAGTTTGCCTCTTACAGAAAGAACTAAGAAATCAACTGACAAGAAACACATCTTATGACAATIGTGATAACCTGGATTCAGACCTGCTTCTTAC 3680
 3581 TGTAACCTCTCTGATTAGGAATAAGCAATTTGACTGTCTCAATGATTATTGTATTACAGTTTCCAGAGTTTGTCAATTAATAGGAACAATCTTGG 3780
 3681 CTGTATACTTTAAAAAATACCTGCTATTTCTCTTCTGGAACCTTGAAGAAGAAATATAGAAATGATCTATTCCTCATCAGCTTTATTTTTAAACA 3880
 3781 TACGACTTATTTGTTGAAATTCGCAAGACCTGTTTATGATCTCATAATGCTTTGTTAAAGTTTACAAAGTAAATAGTTTGAATTCAGTAAATATTAT 3980
 3881 GGTGTTGATTAATCAATGCTTACCCATTCACCAATTTATAGACTACCAATTTCTTTAAGTTAACTAGAAATGCTTTTGTAAAGTTATTGTT 4080
 3981 CATTATTGCTACCCCTTTCATTATGACAGACAACTCATCAGCTGCCCTAACCTTACCACTTTGAACCTTCTGACTACTTGTGTATCTGCTGGATATT 4180
 4081 TAGTTCAACGTATAGTTTATTACTTCTGATGTTATTTTGTGAAGTATTCACAAAGTTAAGTTAAATAAACCAACCGCATATCTTTCGCAAAAAA 4180
 4181 AAAAAA 4187

FIG. 9D

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FIG. 10

<u>Peptide</u>	<u>Position</u>
G65	877-891
G73	975-990
cGAP 13	890-906
Peptide 891	891-906

FIG. 12

AMINO ACID ANALYSIS OF cGAP 13

Sample Number: A
 Sample Weight: 0.584 mg
 Expected Amino Acid Residues:

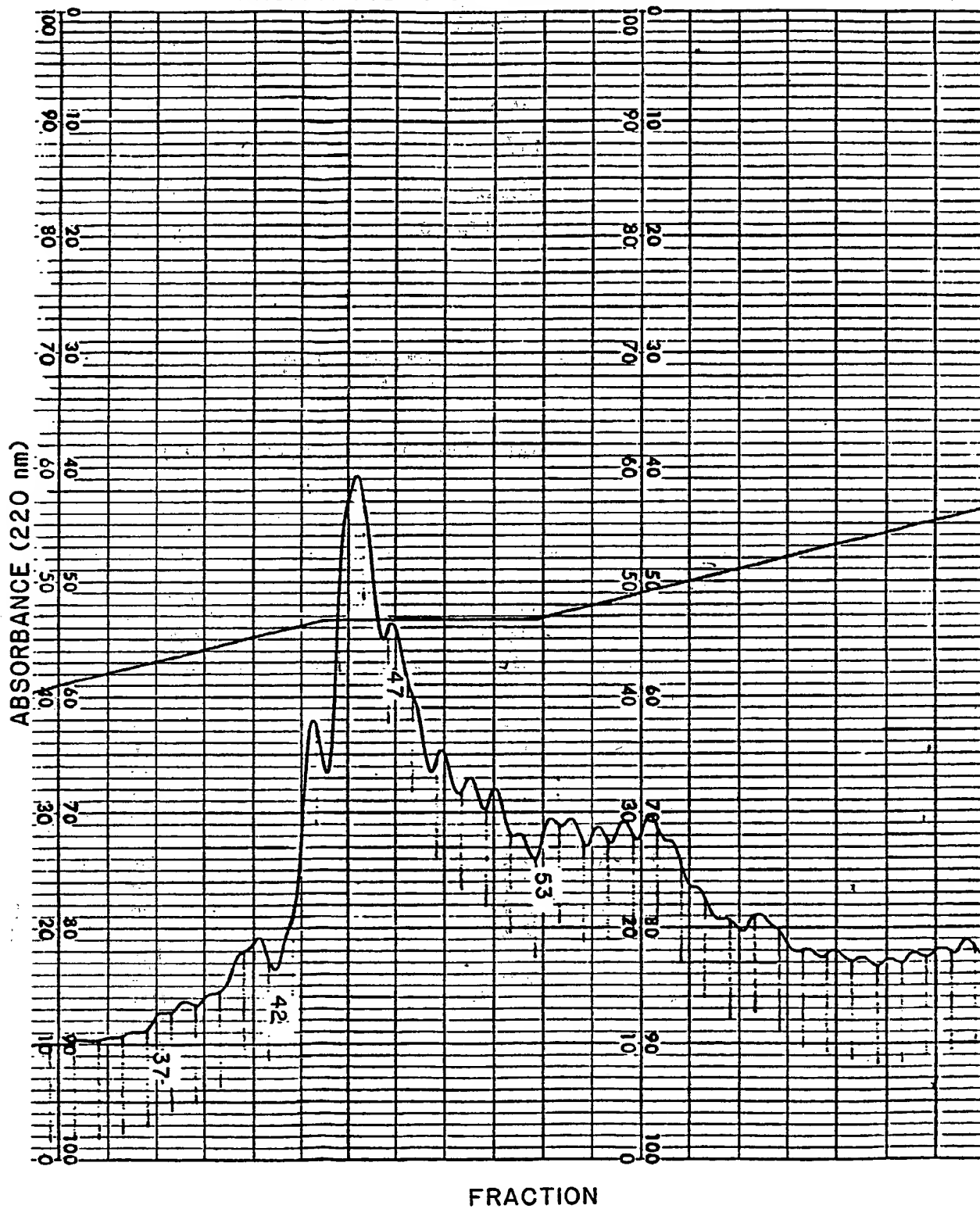
Sample Number: B
 Sample Weight: 0.838 mg
 Expected Amino Acid Residues:

Asp		
Thre	2	1.8
Ser	1	1.1
Glu		
Pro		
Gly	1	1.1
Ala		
Val	3	2.9
Met	1	0.9
Ileu	1	0.9
Leu	2	2.2
Tyr		
Phe	2	2.0
His		
Lys		
Arg	3	3.1
Cys	1	0.9
Trp		
Gln		
Asn		
Total:	17	

Asp		
Thre	2	1.8
Ser	1	1.1
Glu		
Pro		
Gly	1	1.2
Ala		
Val	3	3.0
Met	1	0.9
Ileu	1	0.8
Leu	2	2.2
Tyr		
Phe	2	2.1
His		
Lys		
Arg	3	2.8
Cys	1	1.1
Trp		
Gln		
Asn		
Total:	17	

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FIG. 11

ELUTION PROFILE OF cGAP 13
FROM A VYDAC C4 PREPAK COLUMN

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FIG. 13

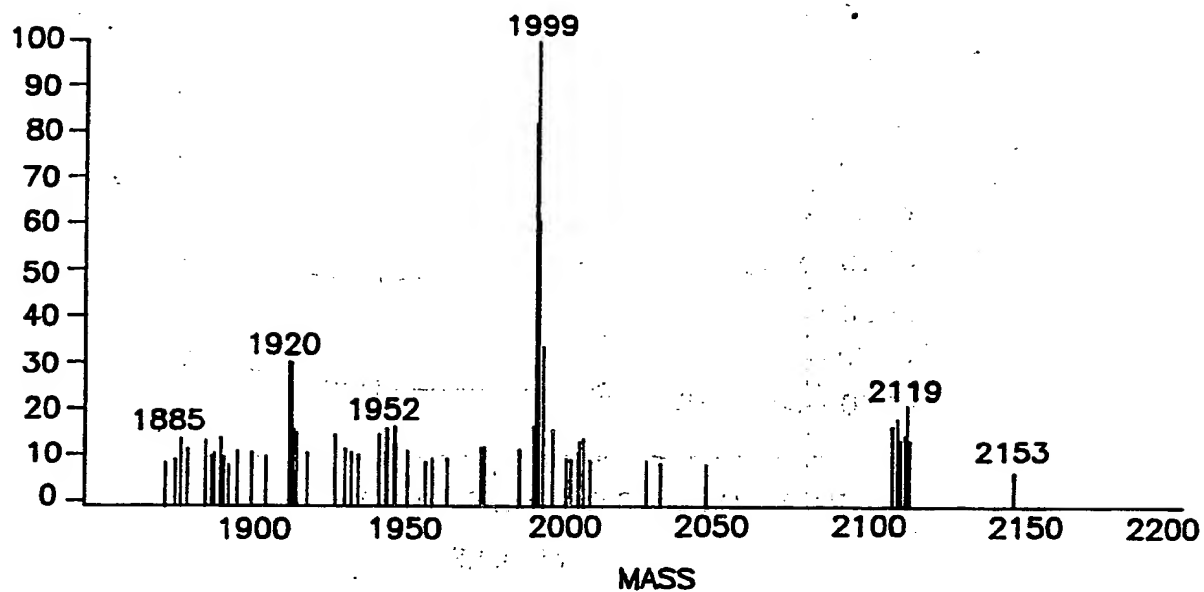
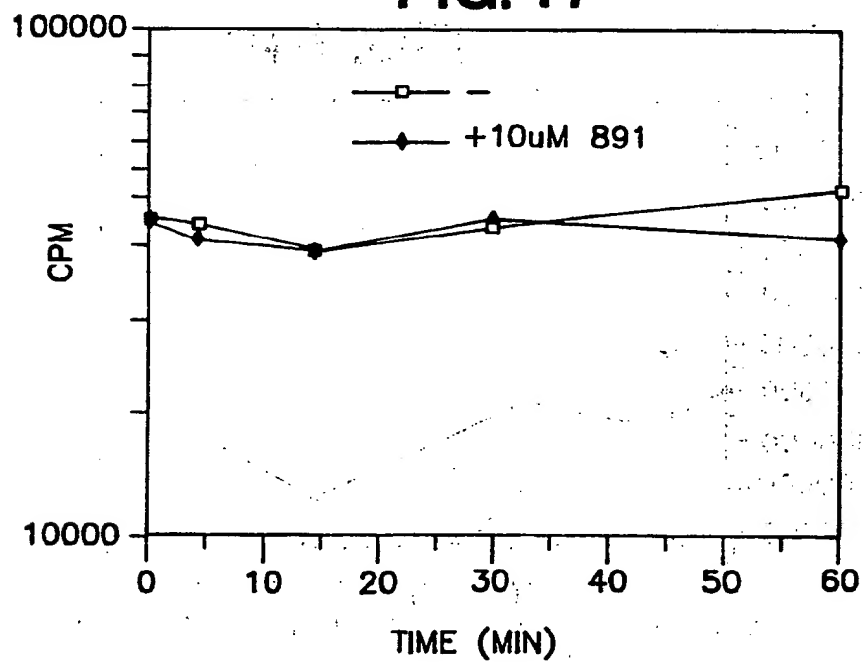


FIG. 17



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FIG. 14A

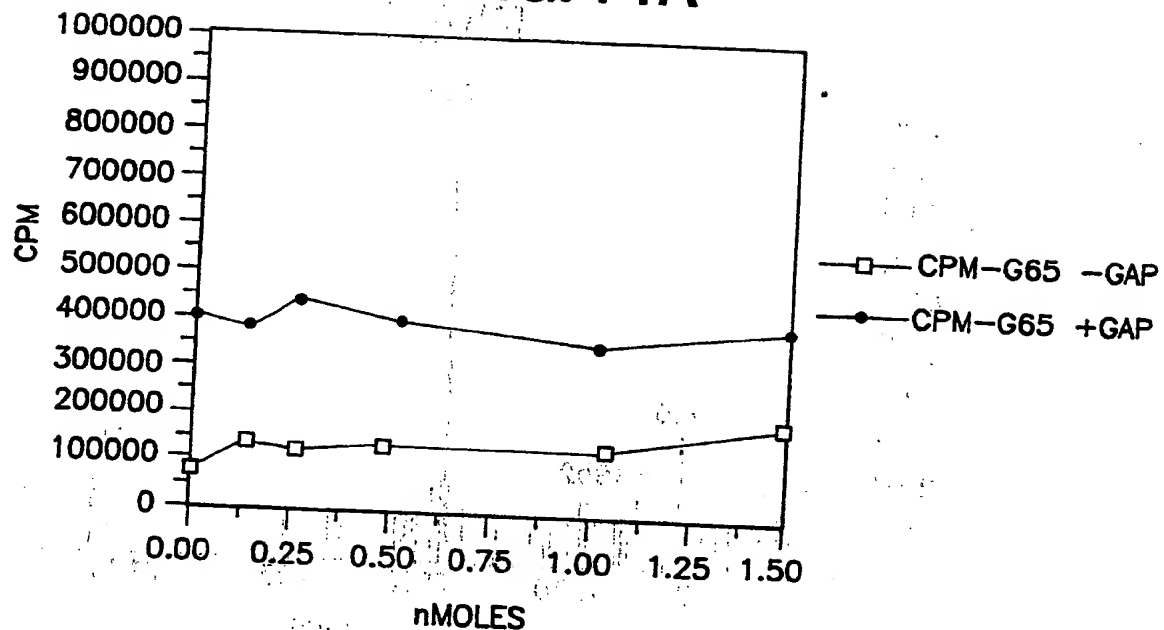
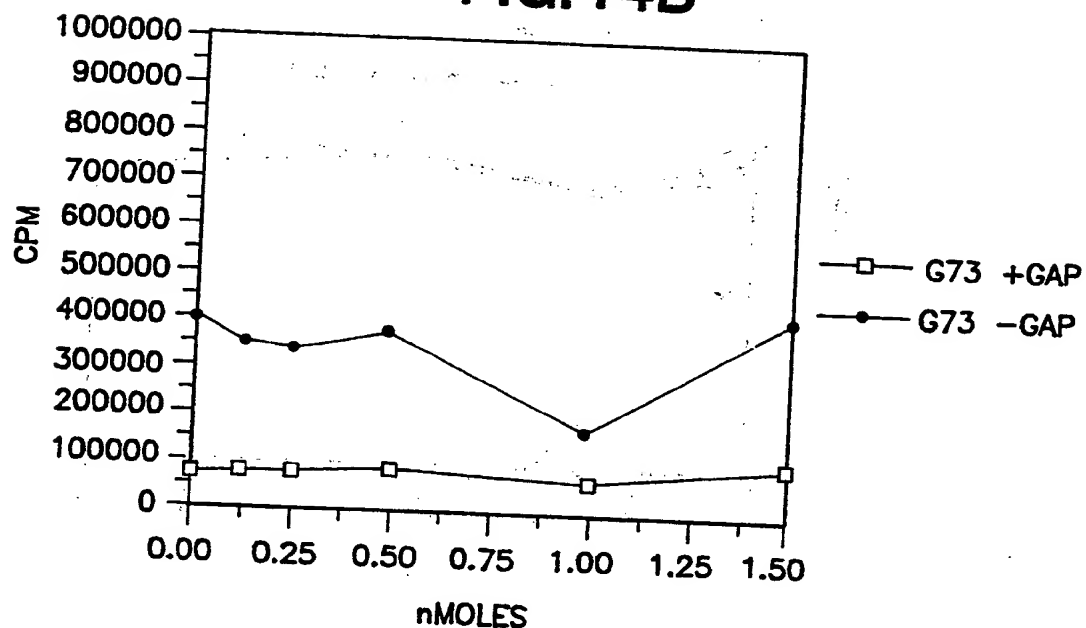


FIG. 14B



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FIG. 14C

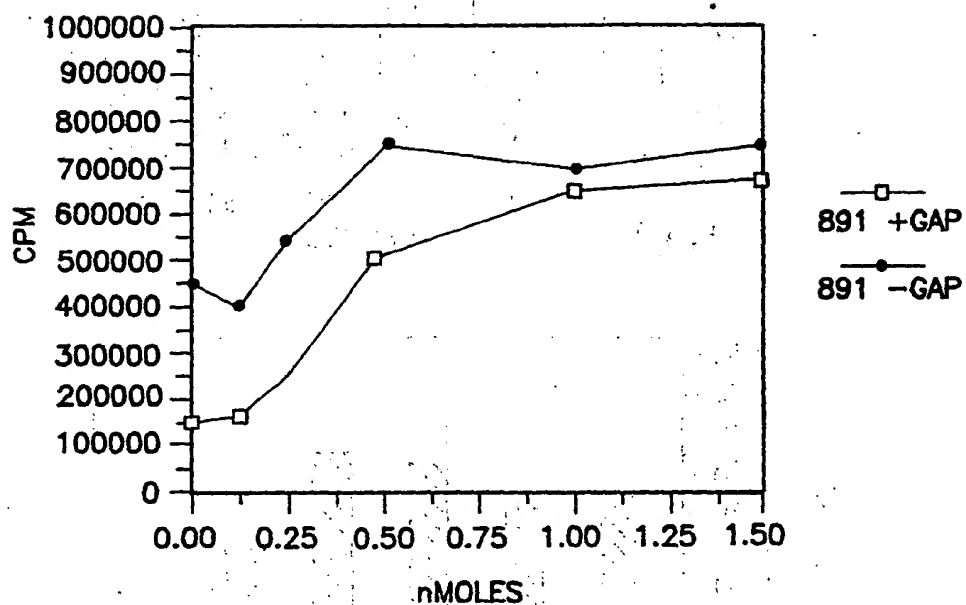
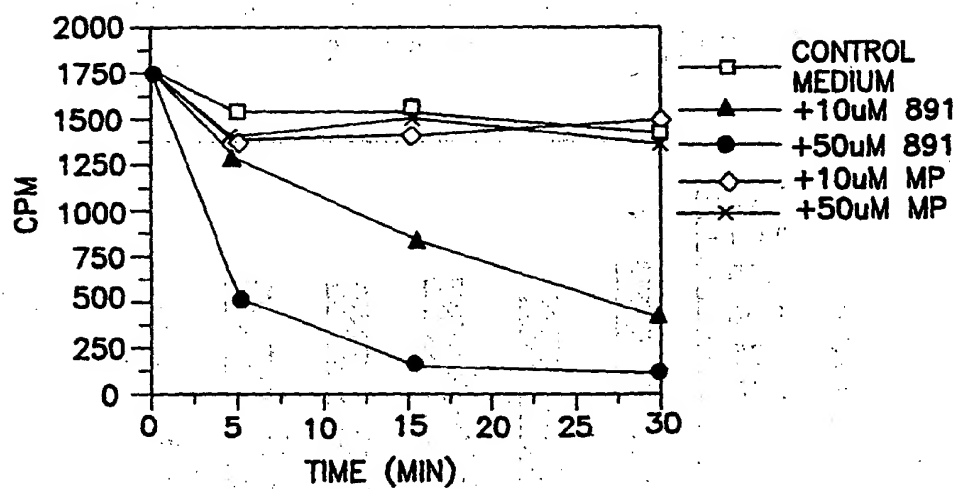
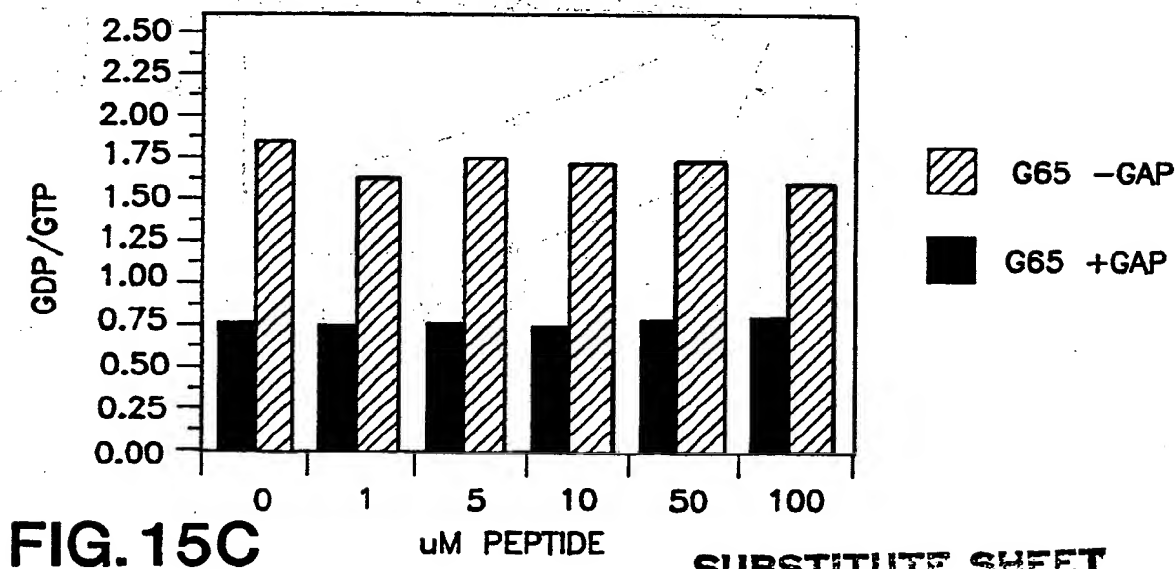
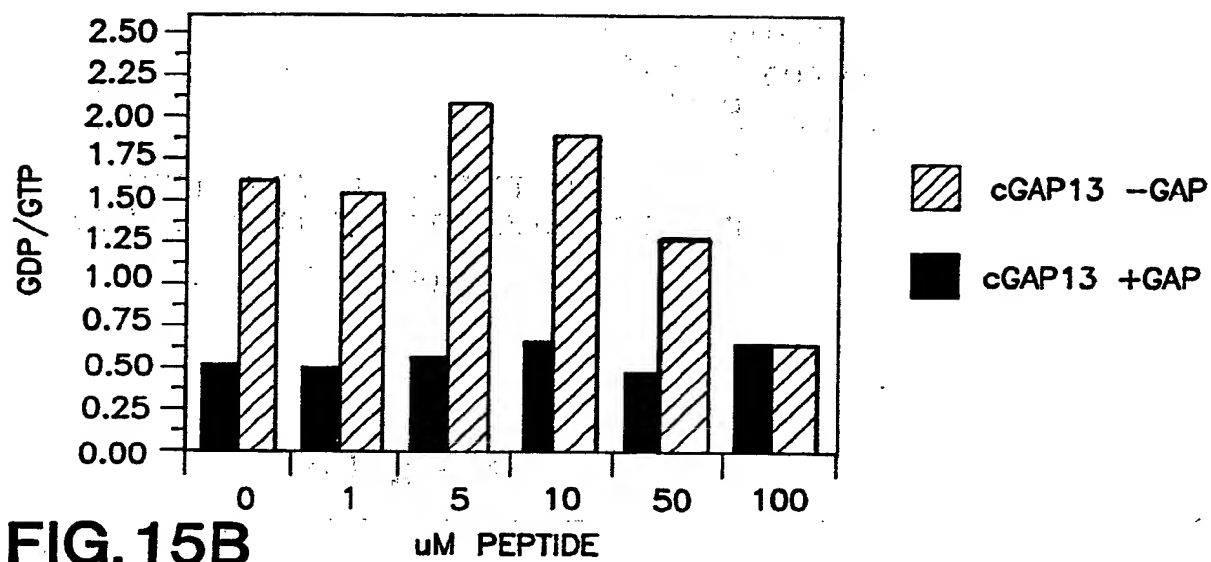
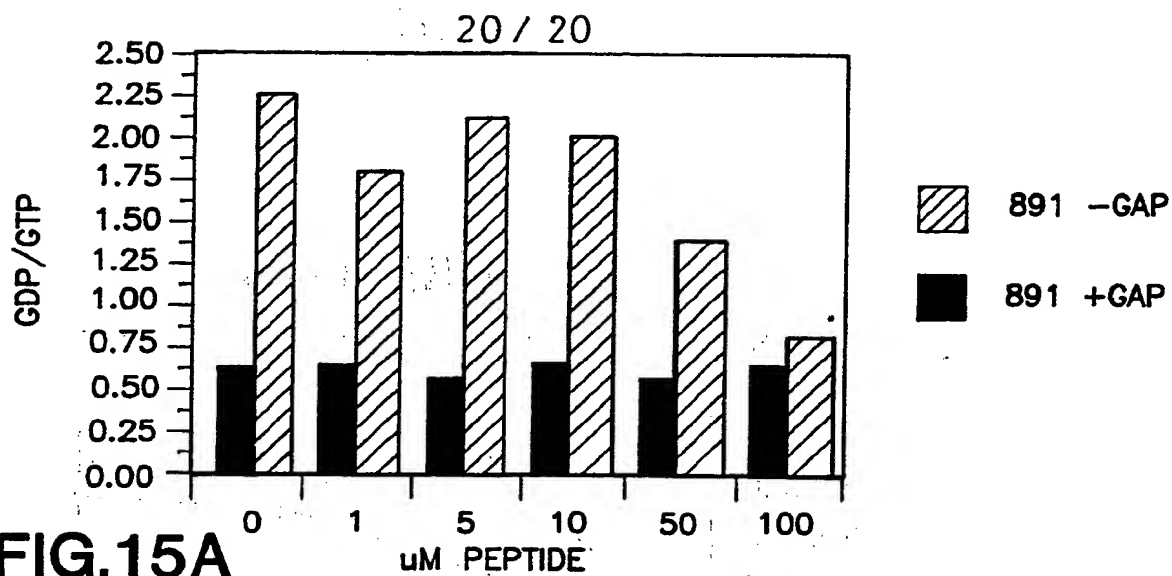


FIG. 16



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 90/04709

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC5: C 07 K 7/08, 15/28, G 01 N 33/574, 573, 68, A 61 K37/52, 02		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC5	C 07 K; G 01 N	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
P,X	PROTEINS: Structure, Function and Genetics, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1989, M. D. Schaber et al.: "Ras Interaction with the GTPase-Activating Protein (GAP)", see page 306 - page 315 See pages 310-311, figures 3 and 4 and page 313, right col.-page 314	1-20, 56-59
P,X	Molecular and Cellular Biology, Vol. 9, No. 9, September 1989, I. Rey et al.: "Antibodies to Synthetic Peptide from the Residue 33 to 42 Domain of c-Ha-ras p21 block Reconstitution of the Protein with Different Effectors", see page 3904 - page 3910	1-8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 56, 57, 59
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"Z" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
12th December 1990	14. 01. 91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	M. Peis M. PEIS	

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III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
X	Chemical Abstracts, volume 110, no. 23, 5 June 1989, (Columbus, Ohio, US), Marshall, Mark S. et al.: "A C-terminal domain of GAP is sufficient to stimulate ras p21 GTPase activity", see page 311, abstract 208077c, & EMBO J. 1989, 8(4), 1105-1110	1-8,10, 12,14, 16,19, 20,56, 57,59
Y	--	1-20,56- 59
Y	Nature Vol, Vol. 335, September 1988, U. S. Vogel et al.: "Cloning of bovine GAP and its interaction with oncogenic rasp21.", see page 90	1-20,56- 59
A	Science, Vol. 240, April 1988, H. Adari et al.: "Guanosine Triphosphatase Activating Protein (GAP) Interacts with the p21 ras Effector Binding Domain", see page 518 - page 521 See page 520, right column, paragraph 3.	1-59
A	Science, Vol. 238, October 1987, M. Trahey: "A Cytoplasmic Protein stimulates Normal N-ras p21 GTPase, but Does Not Affect Oncogenic Mutants", see page 542 - page 545 See page 545, left column	1-59
A	Chemical Abstracts, volume 105, no. 9, 1 September 1986, (Columbus, Ohio, US), Sigal, Irving S. et al.: "Identification of effector residues and a neutralizing epitope of Ha-ras-encoded p21", see page 261, abstract 74565w, & Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 1986, 83(13), 4725-4729	1-20,56- 59

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